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WORLD'S CHEESE TRADE FAR BELOW 1913 FIGURES.

U. S. Exports Now Greater than Imports Because of Continued Shortage in Europe—Situation Reviewed.

The international movement of cheese since the year 1913 has experienced a considerable decrease. The import demand in the 21 countries shown in Table 1 indicates a decrease of 30% in 1919 as compared with 1913. At the same time the quantity of cheese furnished by these countries (representing in 1913 98% of the total exportable surplus of the world) was not quite sufficient in 1919 to meet even this decreased demand. The international cheese situation is similar to the world butter situation which was reviewed in The Market Reporter for Feb. 26, p. 129. The consumption of cheese, however, has not fallen so far below normal as the consumption of butter.

Important changes have also taken place in the world's sources of supply and demand for cheese. Europe in 1913 was practically self-sustaining in the quantity of cheese produced, whereas in 1919 the exporting countries of Europe were furnishing only about one-tenth of Europe's imports for consumption. The excess of exports of the Southern Hemisphere tended to compensate for the decrease in the European supply, increasing from 69,000,000 lbs. to 134,000,000 lbs. The importations for consumption by these southern countries almost ceased, decreasing from 28,000,000 lbs. to 500,000 lbs., but their exports doubled.

U. S. Exports Exceed Imports.

The international cheese trade of the United States prior to the war resulted in a considerable excess of imports. This country is now exporting slightly more cheese than is imported. This is attributable not so much to an oversupply of cheese in the United States as to the great shortage in Europe.

In the world cheese trade, as in the butter trade, the chief sources of supply during 1919 were by no means the same as in 1913.

Considering the European countries as a unit, it is most significant that the cheese exporting countries in 1913 furnished 278,000,000 lbs. in excess of their imports, or the equivalent of 89% of Europe's total imports for consumption, whereas in 1919 the European countries that were still exporting furnished only 28,000,000 lbs. or the equivalent of 10% of Europe's imports for consumption. Italy changed from an important exporting country to an importing country. Italy was the greatest exporter of cheese to the United States before the war. Switzerland's excess of exports, amounting in 1913 to more than 70,000,000 lbs., had in 1919 become insignificant. The exportable

(Concluded on page 175, column 1.)

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Higher prices were reported during the week under review for most classes of cattle and hogs. Sheep and lambs dropped from the previous week's prices. Receipts were not excessive. Fresh meat markets witnessed fluctuating values with beef and veal making advances. (p. 162).

The grain trade disclosed a lack of price-making factors during the week. Cash wheat lost some of its premium while cash corn remained steady to a fraction higher (p. 170).

Fruit and vegetable markets were fairly steady, apples and potatoes continuing to advance in price. Car-lot shipments increased over the previous week (p. 164).

Hay markets continued dull with further price declines reported at several points. The week's feed trade was featured by resales to jobbers (p. 169).

Butter markets saw a checking of the recent price advances. Cheese markets were quieter with prices holding about steady (p. 168.)

The seed markets were characterized by advances in clover prices under an improved demand (p. 172).

Cotton quotations continued their steady decline, the average price of Middling on March 5 sinking to 11.06 cents per pound (p. 176).

CLOVER, ALFALFA, AND TIMOTHY SEED SHIPMENTS SLOW.

Shippers' Reports Indicate Much Seed Held by Growers—Prices Lower Than in 1919.

Reports received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets from shippers of red, alsike, and sweet clover, alfalfa, and timothy seed emphasize the belated movement of the 1920 crop of each of these seeds from growers' hands. Up to Jan. 15, 1921, only 49% of the surplus 1920 crop of red clover, 53% of alsike clover, 17% of sweet clover, 41% of alfalfa, and 62% of timothy had been shipped from surplus producing sections. Comparing these figures with the movement of the 1919 crop up to Dec. 15, 1919 (a month earlier) it is found that 63% of the estimated total shipments of red clover, 66% of alsike clover, 53% of sweet clover, 59% of alfalfa, and 78% of timothy had actually been shipped by that date.

Average Prices Given.

The much lower price offered to growers for the 1920 crop seed, together with the reluctance on the part of seedsmen to buy early, is believed to have been mostly responsible for the sluggish movement of seeds. The average prices per 100 lbs. paid to

(Concluded on page 172, column 2.)

WHEAT SURPLUS PLACED AT 165,000,000 BUSHELS.

This Estimate Includes Stocks Held in the United States and Canada—Canadian Imports Reviewed.

Canada and the United States on Feb. 12 had a wheat surplus of 165,000,000 bus. for export and carry over, according to a U. S. Bureau of Markets estimate based upon official and commercial reports. This estimate takes into account the combined crops of the two countries, the carry over from the last crop, bread and seed requirements, and export clearances at seaports from the beginning of the crop year to Feb. 12, 1921.

The crop of the two countries, according to the latest official estimates, and the carry over from the previous crop amounted to 1,163,000,000 bus. Bread and seed requirements in Canada are estimated at 105,000,000 and in the United States at 615,000,000 bus. Total estimated requirements for the two countries are therefore 720,000,000 bus. This amount deducted from the total supply leaves 443,000,000 bus. as the surplus for export and carry over into the 1921 crop year.

278,000,000 Bushels Exported.

Export clearances of wheat and flour at all the seaports of the two countries from the beginning of the crop year (July 1 in the United States and Sept. 1 in Canada) to Feb. 12 amounted to 278,000,000 bus. This deducted from the crop year surplus leaves 165,000,000 for export during the remainder of the crop year and for carry over into the next season.

Canadian Carryover Small.

The carry over from one crop season to another in Canada is small. It may be assumed that the carry over from this crop to the next will be approximately the same as that from last season to this, which was 4,000,000 bus. In the United States, however, the carry over is large and varies greatly. It has been as low as 20,000,000 bus. and as high as 163,000,000. The average is about 70,000,000. Some grain statisticians believe that the carry over in the United States on July 1 next will be close to the minimum. It is thought that the demand from Europe will be great enough during the remainder of the season to take all the wheat this country can spare. This digression is made to show the futility of trying to estimate the probable carry over. The best that can be done is to estimate the combined surplus for export and carry over.

The Canadian 1920 wheat crop, according to the revised official estimate was 263,000,000 bus., and the carry over was 4,000,000.

(Concluded on page 171, column 3.)

Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE AND HOG VALUES TREND UPWARD DURING WEEK.

Lamb and Sheep Prices Decline From the High Marks of the Previous Week.

Although receipts of cattle, hogs, and sheep during the week ending Mar. 5 showed gains both over the preceding week and a year ago, supplies were not excessive for this season of the year.

Ten markets received an aggregate of 152,700 cattle, representing an increase of 5,600 over the previous week and 13,800 over a year ago. Receipts of hogs were around 583,600, an increase of 9,600 over the preceding week, and 60,700 over a year ago. Sheep receipts totaled approximately 241,300 or 7,500 larger than the previous week, and 62,700 more than a year ago.

Cattle and hog prices showed improvement, while sheep and lambs lost part of the sensational advances scored the previous week.

Beef Steers Steady to Higher.

Cattle.—At the leading markets beef steers closed generally steady to a quarter higher with other classes and grades of cattle largely 25¢ to 50¢ higher. Chicago received an excessive supply of calves and toward the close of the week prices broke 50¢ to 75¢ on vealers. Other centers, however, reported prices anywhere from steady to 50¢ higher. Stockers and feeders were in very active demand and prices approached levels which many considered dangerously close to fat cattle.

Chicago reported a beef steer top of $10.75 with the bulk selling at $8.50 to $10.25. Beef steers sold up to $10.25 at Kansas City which was within 75¢ of the year's top at that point. At Omaha beef steers sold up to $10 and at East St. Louis to $9.75. More Colorado pulp-fed cattle are being received at Missouri River markets and some of these reached $9.75 at Kansas City.

Dressed Beef Sales Decrease.

Packers reported diminished sales of dressed beef, especially in the smaller centers of population. High freight rates are believed to have increased the local slaughter of live stock at numerous interior points. This would seem to have had the combined effect of reducing the volume of live-stock receipts at the large market centers as compared with what they would otherwise have been, and of curtailing the distribution of meats from the large packing centers, particularly to the smaller towns and villages where slaughter houses abandoned or little used in recent years have again been pressed into service. High cartage costs also have had the effect of cutting down buying of feeders at the large markets, producers of meat animals and farm organizations making special effort to obtain needed supplies locally in order to eliminate freight charges on the live stock from market to farm and feed lots.

Butcher cows and heifers sold relatively high compared with beef steers. Most of the fat cows and heifers at Chicago ranged from $6 to $7.50, with choice yearling heifers as high as $10.

Butcher and bologna bulls gained relatively more than some of the other classes, while canner and cutter stock was sparingly offered and met a correspondingly light demand. Country competition was in evidence on the better grades of fleshy young cows that earlier in the winter went to killers as cutters because there was little or no feeder demand. This also applied to low-priced beef cows and heifers considered suitable for country trade.

Countrymen paid as high as $9.50 for choice, meaty, 1,012-lb. feeder steers at Chicago, and Kansas City reported feeder steers at $9 and higher. At Chicago veal calves were offered in larger volume and prices broke toward the close of the week. Choice 160 to 180 lb. weights, however, continue to go east at $12.50 and higher.

Hog Prices Make Gains.

Hogs.—Liberal receipts on Monday started the week's trade in hogs mostly 10¢ to 25¢ lower, but the market was active and the decline was more than regained on Tuesday. In fact, prices continued to ascend until the highest price in three months was reached on Thursday. On that day the following top prices and average costs and average weights of packer and shipper droves were registered: East St. Louis—top $11.55, average cost $11.12, average weight 194 lbs.; Chicago—top $11.25, average cost $10.73, average weight 219 lbs.; Kansas City—top $10.60, average cost $9.86, average weight 236 lbs.; Omaha—top $10.25, average cost $9.80, average weight 254 lbs.

The last two sessions of the week witnessed the loss of a considerable part of the advance, but the close still found the markets under review mostly 15¢ to 50¢ higher than the previous week end. Medium and heavy weights generally retained more of the gain than the lights.

Although receipts at 10 markets continued to exceed those of a year ago there was a feeling in the trade that supplies a year ago would have been more liberal than they were had it not been so difficult to get cars and transportation service at that time.

An active demand from eastern shippers at most of the leading western markets and from Pacific coast shippers at several Missouri River markets combined to lessen to a considerable extent supplies available at those market centers for local slaughter. This demand, together with increased consumption of fresh pork during the past

(Concluded on page 167, column 3.)

FRESH MEAT MARKETS IRREGULAR DURING PAST WEEK.

Beef and Veal Make Advances—Pork, Mutton, and Lamb Decline Except at Chicago.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Monday's generally strong market for all fresh meats was followed by a degree of firmness on beef and veal at all markets, and sharp advances on all classes at Chicago. Lamb, mutton, and pork at eastern markets were unsettled and prices fluctuated with the tendency mostly downward.

Beef.—While beef trade was slow throughout the week, a slight improvement in demand was reflected in an upward price trend on practically all grades of both steers and cows. Storage rails were fairly well cleared by the end of the week, and barring slight weakness at Boston, closing conditions were steady to firm at the week's advance. Friday's prices at eastern markets were $1 higher than a week ago with Chicago prices $2 higher. An improved demand for bulls was reflected in a general upward movement of prices, eastern markets advancing $1 to $1.50 with Chicago $2 over the previous Friday. The demand for kosher beef showed some unevenness, which resulted in wide price fluctuations at eastern centers. Chicago advanced $1.50 to $2 under an improved demand.

Receipts Light, Demand Good.

Veal.—Under light receipts and a fairly regular demand Monday's advances at eastern markets were firmly held on all grades. Chicago developed strength as the week progressed and closed $2 higher than the previous Friday. Closing prices at eastern markets were a full dollar above one week ago.

Lamb.—Although strong efforts were made early in the week to boost lamb prices $1 to $2 over the previous week's close, the advance was held only at Chicago and to some extent at Boston. Conditions at New York and Philadelphia were weak and unsettled, resulting in an approximate decline of $2 on all grades. A large percentage of the week's receipts were heavyweight yearlings for which there was an indifferent demand.

Mutton.—An improved demand for mature sheep resulted in sharp advances at Chicago,

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 5.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	233	$9.91	232	$10.23	242	$10.29	219	$10.73	240	$10.38	252	$10.11	236	$10.19	232	$9.51	237	$11.84
E. St. Louis	195	10.12	196	10.27	188	10.87	194	11.12	209	10.50	193	10.47	195	10.49	203	9.80	219	11.93
Kansas City	228	9.34	239	9.39	231	9.86	236	9.86	234	9.64	235	9.69	233	9.54	234	8.99	224	14.25
Omaha	241	9.06	247	9.33	249	9.67	254	9.80	246	9.76	254	9.51	249	9.55	245	8.81	244	13.93
S. St. Paul	220	9.42	225	9.68	228	9.99	225	10.25	229	10.10	222	10.13	226	9.89	224	9.15	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Mar. 5.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	68,520	23,415	45,105	186,595	48,869	137,726	92,729	23,707	69,022
East St. Louis	16,032	4,434	9,658	74,038	35,305	37,389	5,091	1,055	3,786
Indianapolis	9,470	5,047	3,997	39,757	24,435	14,930	2,559	2,089	209
Kansas City	32,769	10,381	14,015	48,405	9,382	26,632	25,616	2,816	14,923
Oklahoma City	4,712	1,274	3,435	14,307	596	13,441	185	.....	155
Omaha	29,573	10,593	18,480	76,566	19,769	56,797	48,936	9,856	38,580
St. Joseph	11,436	4,155	6,841	30,788	8,193	24,140	16,156	2,448	15,219
St. Paul	17,356	5,683	11,632	52,979	12,204	40,905	23,765	20,080	3,594
Sioux City	13,079	7,587	6,149	44,276	18,041	25,052	4,263	439	3,251
Wichita	1,820	1,619	1,379	4,265	153	6,464	.....	.....	3
Total	204,767	74,183	120,691	571,976	176,947	383,456	229,300	62,490	148,739
Previous week	188,849	70,293	115,701	570,160	191,005	378,081	208,885	54,458	153,184

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 4.

the close being $3 to $4 above one week ago. Slight gains were also made at Boston. Other markets, however, weakened under a slow demand and closed $1 below the previous Friday.

Pork.—Eastern pork markets were generally unsettled and daily declines were the rule. Monday's advances of $1 to $2 were lost by midweek and closing prices were slightly lower than a week ago. Under moderate supplies and an uneven demand Chicago held steady, followed by a degree of firmness and slight advances near the close.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Mar. 4.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	5,287	.....	2,143
East St. Louis	1,812	919	192
Fort Worth	1,845	1,537	139
Indianapolis	348	49	7
Kansas City	8,467	2,243	1,938
Oklahoma City	874	143	.....
Omaha	6,041	118	2,975
St. Joseph	1,330	252	791
St. Paul	3,255	4,176	1,521
Sioux City	4,075	806	439
Wichita	1,533	153	.....
Total	**34,867**	**10,396**	**10,136**
Previous week	30,100	10,180	9,320
Same week last year	44,695	12,114	15,361
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	.....	66
Connecticut	.....	52	40
Illinois	3,966	1,902	589
Indiana	1,258	49	307
Iowa	7,247	3,698	1,154
Kansas	6,703	739	88
Kentucky	347	.....	.....
Maryland	183	.....	.....
Michigan	449	.....	420
Minnesota	849	375	1,521
Missouri	3,682	1,191	2,194
Montana	51	.....	.....
Nebraska	3,814	603	2,260
New York	50	.....	851
North Dakota	21	.....	.....
Ohio	1,642	805	.....
Oklahoma	1,017	143	80
Pennsylvania	114	599	.....
South Dakota	848	120	.....
Tennessee	181	.....	.....
Texas	1,336	120	130
Virginia	445	.....	.....
West Virginia	30	.....	.....
Wisconsin	581	.....	436
Wyoming	53	.....	.....
Total	34,867	10,396	10,136

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	Mar. 4.	Feb. 25.	Feb. 4.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$24.00-26.50	$24.00-26.50	$24.50-26.50
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	26.00-29.00	27.75-29.00	28.00-29.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	14.75-18.50	14.00-18.50	16.50-20.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	26.00 29.50	25.50-29.00	26.50-29.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	41.75-43.50	41.50-43.50	38.00-43.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	16.00-16.50	16.00-16.50	16.00-18.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	13.25-14.00	13.50-14.00	13.50-16.00
Pure lard, tierces	14.00-15.00	13.75-15.00	15.50-16.50
Compound lard, tierces	10.50-11.25	11.25-11.75	11.50-12.50

Argentine Dairy Show Booklet Available.

Copies of a booklet containing the premium list and rules of the International Dairy Exhibition which will be held at Palermo (Buenos Aires, Argentina) May 8 to 27, 1921, have been received by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

The booklet is printed in English and will be mailed free upon request.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAR. 8.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS					
Top	$11.05	$11.45	$10.50	$10.10	$10.50
Bulk of sales	9.90-10.90	10.65-11.35	9.75-10.50	9.40-10.00	9.75-10.40
Heavy (250 lbs up), medium-choice	9.90-10.30	9.75-10.65	9.25-10.10	9.40-9.75	9.50-10.00
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	10.10-10.90	10.50-11.40	9.40-10.40	9.70-10.10	9.85-10.25
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	10.80-11.05	11.00-11.45	9.50-10.50	9.75-10.10	10.25-10.50
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	10.85-11.05	11.10-11.40	9.60-10.50	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	8.75-9.65	8.25-8.75	8.00-8.50	9.00-9.35	8.50-9.25
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	8.50-8.75	7.75-8.25	7.50-8.00	8.00-9.00	8.00-8.50
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	10.25-11.00	9.25-11.25	10.50-11.25	.....	11.00-11.50
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.50-10.75	9.25-11.00	9.00-10.00	10.50-11.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	10.10-10.75	9.50-10.25	9.50-10.25	9.50-10.25	.....
Good	9.50-10.10	9.00-9.50	8.85-9.50	8.75-9.50	.....
Medium	8.50-9.50	8.25-9.00	8.25-8.85	8.00-8.75	8.00-9.00
Common	7.75-8.50	7.50-8.00	7.65-8.25	7.25-8.00	7.00-7.75
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	10.00-10.75	9.50-10.25	9.25-10.00	9.25-10.00	.....
Good	9.50-10.00	8.75-9.50	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.25	.....
Medium	8.40-9.50	8.00-8.75	8.00-8.50	7.75-8.50	7.75-9.00
Common	7.50-8.40	7.00-7.75	7.00-8.00	7.00-7.75	7.00-7.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.00-9.75	6.00-10.00	5.25-8.25	5.50-8.50	5.00-8.50
Cows, common-choice	5.00-8.00	5.25-7.50	4.75-6.85	5.00-7.75	4.50-7.50
Bulls, bologna, and beef	4.75-7.25	5.00-6.50	4.50-6.00	4.00-7.00	3.50-6.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.75-5.00	2.50-5.00	2.50-4.75	3.00-5.00	2.50-4.00
Canner steers	4.25-6.00	3.50-4.75	3.00-4.50	4.00-5.75	3.50-4.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	9.00-12.25	8.00-11.00	8.25-11.00	8.50-10.00	6.50-9.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.50-9.00	5.00-10.00	4.50-9.00	5.00-8.50	4.00-7.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	7.75-9.50	7.25-8.50	8.00-9.25	7.50-9.25	6.25-8.25
750-1,000 lbs, common-choice	7.50-8.75	7.00-8.25	7.50-9.00	7.25-9.00	6.00-8.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.25-8.25	5.00-8.00	6.25-8.85	6.00-8.50	5.50-7.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.50-6.00	4.00-6.50	4.00-6.75	4.00-7.00	3.50-6.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	6.50-7.00	7.00-8.25	7.00-8.50	.....
Common and medium	.....	5.50-6.25	4.25-6.75	5.00-7.00	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.75-10.50	8.50-10.00	8.25-9.85	8.75-9.75	7.75-9.75
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	8.00-10.25	8.00-9.50	7.00-9.00	8.25-9.50	.....
Culls and common	6.50-7.75	5.25-7.75	6.00-7.75	6.50-8.00	5.50-7.50
Feeder lambs	7.25-8.75	.....	6.75-8.35	7.50-8.50	6.00-8.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	6.75-8.75	6.00-8.25	6.50-8.25	6.50-8.00	6.00-8.00
Wethers, medium-prime	5.50-7.00	.....	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.25	4.75-6.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	5.00-6.25	4.00-5.50	4.50-5.75	4.50-5.50	4.00-5.25
Culls and common	2.25-4.25	1.50-3.75	2.25-4.25	2.00-4.25	2.00-3.50

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAR. 8.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Mar. 8.	Mar. 1.	Feb. 8.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 1.	Feb. 8.
Fresh beef:						
Steer—						
Choice	$18.50-19.50	$18.00-19.00	$17.00-18.00	.....	$17.50-18.00	$15.00-16.00
Good	16.00-17.50	15.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	$17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	13.00-14.50
Medium	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	12.50-13.00
Common	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	.....	14.00-14.50	.....
Cows—						
Good	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	14.50-15.00	14.00-15.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	10.00-11.00
Common	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	13.00-13.50	12.00-12.50	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00-13.00	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	11.00-12.00	10.50-11.00	10.00-11.00
Common	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	9.75-10.50	10.00-11.00	10.00-10.50	9.00-10.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	21.00-23.00	20.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	20.00-21.00
Good	18.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-20.00
Medium	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	16.00-18.00
Common	14.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	.....	.....	.....
Mutton—						
Good	13.00-15.00	12.00-14.00	10.00-11.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-15.00	10.00-11.00
Medium	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	8.00-9.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	8.00-9.00
Common	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	7.00-8.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	7.00-8.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	20.00-21.00	19.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	.....	21.00-23.00	.....
Good	19.00-20.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-22.00
Medium	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-18.00
Common	13.00-15.00	12.00-15.00	12.00-15.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. av	21.00-23.00	21.00-22.00	18.00-19.00	22.00-23.00	24.00-26.00	20.00-22.00
10-12 lbs. av	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	17.00-18.00	21.00-22.00	23.00-24.00	19.00-20.00
12-14 lbs. av	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-17.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	18.00-19.00
14-16 lbs. av	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
16 lbs. and over	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	15.00-16.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00-15.00	13.50-15.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. av	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. av	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	20.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	18.00-20.00
Boston style	16.00-17.00	.....	14.00-15.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00

Fruits and Vegetables

APPLES AND POTATOES CONTINUE TO REGISTER GAINS.

Other Leading Lines of Produce Hold Fairly Steady—Carlot Suipments Increase.

Markets for apples and potatoes continued to strengthen during the week ending Mar. 7. Onions declined slightly while prices of cauliflower, celery, spinach, strawberries, sweet potatoes, and tomatoes were relatively steady. Shipments of 15 leading lines of fruits and vegetables were 10,666 cars, compared with 9,063 cars last week and 9,188 cars during the corresponding week in 1920. A gain of approximately 1,000 cars in the potato movement accounted for most of the increase. Total movement during February was 37,547 cars compared with 29,420 shipped a year ago.

Potatoes Make Further Advances.

Potatoes.—Round White potatoes gained 10¢ to 20¢ per 100 lbs. at northern shipping stations, reaching $1.05 to $1.25, sacked. The carlot market in Chicago held at $1.20 to $1.30. Other middle western wholesale markets were steady at $1.35 to $1.60. At Colorado shipping points, No. 1 Rurals made further gains of 5¢ to 10¢ and reached $1 to $1.05 f. o. b. cash track to growers, and at Idaho points ranged 5¢ higher at 70¢ to 75¢ wagonloads cash to growers. Round Whites advanced 20¢ to 25¢ at New York shipping stations, closing around $1.25 sacked. Bulk stock advanced 25¢ to 40¢ in New York, reaching $1.50 to $1.65. Maine Green Mountains gained 15¢ to 20¢ f. o. b., closing 95¢ to $1.05 bulk. Sacked stock advanced 10¢ to 15¢ in Boston to a close of $1.40 to $1.50.

Barreled Apples Higher.

Apples.—Baldwin apples continued to advance at western New York shipping points, A–2¼ stock from cold storage gaining 25¢ to 50¢ per bbl. f. o. b., reaching $4.75 to $5. Leading wholesale markets ranged about 50¢ higher at $5 to $6. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps brought mostly $3 to $4 per box in consuming markets. A better export demand for apples has no doubt had considerable influence in domestic markets. Liverpool quoted all grades of New York Baldwins at $7.82 to $10.94 per bbl. for the week ending Mar. 7 compared with a range of $7.77 to $8.71 during the week ending Feb. 28. Winesaps also ranged higher at $2.74 to $3.22 per box compared with $2.71 to $2.81.

Onions.—Yellow onions declined 10¢ per 100 lbs. f. o. b. western New York points and closed around 65¢. Consuming centers were generally slow and dull at a range of 75¢ to $1.25. Shipments were 361 cars compared with 382 the previous week and with 310 during the corresponding week last season.

Early Cabbage Movement Increases.

Cabbage.—Danish type cabbage held around $8 per ton bulk f. o. b. western New York stations. Eastern markets ranged $12 to $20 per ton. Northern Danish type stock closed slightly higher in Chicago at $15 to $16. Florida Wakefield cabbage held at $1.25 to $1.75 per 1½-bu. hamper in eastern markets. Texas new cabbage declined $15 per ton bulk in Pittsburgh, closing around $40. St. Louis closed $5 per ton lower at $30 to $35. Shipments of new cabbage were 442 cars compared with 386 the week before and with 694 during the corresponding week a year ago.

Sweet Potatoes.—Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey sweet potatoes were firm in eastern markets Mar. 4 at $1.75 to $2.35 per bu. hamper. New Jersey stock held at $2.60 to $2.75 in Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Halls were steady in middle western markets at $1.75 to $2.25 per bu. hamper. Considerable interest has been aroused in the Los Angeles market concerning the possibility of obtaining sweet potatoes from eastern sections to supply the strong local demand which the California crop seems unable to satisfy.

Other Fruits and Vegetables.

California *cauliflower* continued firm in consuming centers, ranging $2.75 to $3.25 per crate. California Golden Heart *celery* ranged from $4.75 to $6.50 per crate. Florida Golden Self-blanching celery in 10 in. crates of 4 to 6 doz. bunches ranged $2.50 to $3.25 per crate. Prices advanced 10 to 15¢ at shipping points, reaching $1.75 to $1.85 f. o. b. Movement of *citrus* fruits has been about 22½% heavier this season than during the corresponding period last year and approximately 17½% heavier than 2 years ago. Total *lettuce* shipments were 470 cars compared with 488 the preceding week and with 671 during the corresponding week last season. It is estimated that probably 75% of the Imperial Valley crop has been moved and that shipments will decrease gradually. Texas *spinach* was fairly steady in consuming markets ranging 75¢ to $1.50 per bu. basket. Total spinach movement to Mar. 5 was 1,650 cars compared with 1,116 cars to corresponding date last season. Florida *strawberries* recovered 10¢ in city wholesale markets, ranging from 40 to 75¢ per qt. Florida tomatoes were steady in consuming centers, ranging $4 to $7 per 6-basket carrier.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

	Car lots received.	This season. Mar. 7.	This season. Feb. 28.	One year ago.
New York	189	$1.65–1.75	$1.15–1.35	$5.70–5.85
Boston	132	1.40–1.50	[1] 1.25–1.40	5.25–5.50
Philadelphia	45	1.50	1.00–1.20	5.10
Baltimore	13	1.50	1.25	5.15–5.35
Pittsburgh	52	1.65–1.75	1.35–1.45	5.65
Cleveland	18	1.50–1.60	1.40–1.45	5.25–5.35
Cincinnati	69	1.50	1.50	5.25–5.50
Detroit	38	1.35–1.40	1.25–1.35	5.15–5.25
Chicago	347	[2] 1.20–1.30	[2] 1.20–1.25	[2] 5.20–5.35
St. Louis	85	1.60	1.50–1.60	5.25–5.35
Kansas City	164			5.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

New York	76	$1.00–1.25	$0.75–1.00	$5.75–6.00
Boston	21	.75–1.00	.75–1.15	5.75–6.25
Philadelphia	33	.90–1.00	.75–1.05	6.00
Baltimore	9	1.00–1.10	1.00–1.10	5.75–6.00
Pittsburgh	18	.65–.90	.65–1.00	
Cleveland	5	.60–.75	.50–.75	6.25–6.75
Cincinnati	14	.90–1.00	1.00–1.10	5.25–5.50
Detroit	2	.85–1.00	.85–.90	5.25–5.50
Chicago	16	.90–1.25	.75–1.00	5.00–5.50
St. Louis	21	[3] .75–1.00	[3] .90–1.00	
Kansas City	9	[3] .75–1.00	[3] .75–1.00	[3] 5.50

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk, per ton.

New York	42	$18.00–20.00	$18.00–20.00	$90.00–100.00	
Boston	13	[4] .75–1.00	[4] 1.00–1.25	5.25–5.50	
Philadelphia	10	12.00–15.00	8.00–15.00	75.00–80.00	
Baltimore	14	14.00–16.00	15.00–18.00	90.00–100.00	
Pittsburgh	46	12.00–15.00	15.00–16.00	90.00–100.00	
Cleveland	7	12.00–20.00	15.00–18.00	75.00–90.00	
Cincinnati	6	15.00–20.00			
Detroit	6	18.00–20.00	15.00–18.00		
Chicago	42	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	50.00–60.00	
St. Louis	13		25.00		
Kansas City	24	[5] 1.00	[5] 1.00	[5] 4.00–4.50	

CABBAGE, Florida Wakefields, 1½ bu. hampers.

New York	41	$1.25–1.50	$1.00–1.25	$2.00	
Boston	8		[4] 2.50–2.75	2.25	
Philadelphia	18	1.50–1.75	1.25–1.50	2.25–2.50	
Baltimore	23	1.60–1.65	1.50–1.75	2.50–2.65	
Pittsburgh	18	2.50	[6] 55.00	2.00–2.25	
Cleveland	0	2.00–2.15	2.00–2.10		
Cincinnati	11			2.40–2.50	
Detroit	2			[4] 4.25	
Chicago	13			2.50–3.00	
St. Louis	50	[6] 30.00–35.00	[6] 35.00–40.00	[6] 65.00–70.00	
Kansas City	14	[7] 2.00–2.25	[7] 2.00–2.25	[7] 3.50–3.75	

SWEET POTATOES, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland Yellow Varieties, bu. hampers.

New York	25	$2.25–2.35	$1.75–2.00	$2.65–2.85	
Boston	10	2.00–2.15	1.90–2.00	3.00	
Philadelphia	26	1.80–1.90	1.90	2.25	
Baltimore	7	1.75–1.90	1.75–1.90	2.25–2.40	
Pittsburgh	25	1.85–2.00	1.75–1.85	2.40–2.60	
Cleveland	12	2.10–2.15	1.85–1.90	2.50–2.60	
Cincinnati	14	[8] 2.00–2.10	[8] 1.90–2.00	[8] 1.90–2.00	
Detroit	6	2.50	1.85–2.00	2.85	
Chicago	24	2.60–2.75	2.50–2.75	2.60–2.75	
St. Louis	7	[8] 1.65–1.75	[8] 1.90	[8] 2.00	
Kansas City	16	[8] 1.75	[8] 1.75–1.90	[8] 1.65–1.75	

CELERY, Florida Golden, Self-blanching, 10-in. crates.

New York	82	$2.50–2.75	$2.50–2.75	$3.50–3.75
Boston	5	3.00	2.75–3.00	
Philadelphia	50	2.75–3.00	2.75–3.25	3.50–3.75
Baltimore	16	3.25	2.75	3.50–3.65
Pittsburgh	17	2.75–3.00	2.65–2.90	3.00–3.25
Cleveland	12	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25	3.50–4.00
Cincinnati	19	2.75	2.65–2.75	3.25–3.50
Detroit	14	2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00	
Chicago	59	2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00	3.75–4.00
St. Louis	5		2.75–3.00	3.75
Kansas City	17		2.75–3.00	

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A2½ ins., bbls.

New York	181	$5.50–5.75	$5.00–5.50	$9.00–9.50	
Boston	11	6.00	5.00–5.50	8.00–8.50	
Philadelphia	66	5.00–5.75	4.75–5.00	8.00–8.75	
Baltimore	35	5.50–5.75	[9] 4.75–5.00	[9] 8.00–8.25	
Pittsburgh	88	5.00–5.50	5.00–5.25	8.00–8.25	
Cleveland	28	5.50–6.00	5.25–5.50	8.50–9.00	
Cincinnati	18	5.75–6.00	5.00–5.25	8.50–9.25	
Detroit	12	5.25–5.50	5.00–5.50	9.50	
Chicago	47	5.00–5.50	4.50–5.00	8.50–9.00	
St. Louis	29	5.50	5.25–5.50	[10] 7.00–7.50	
Kansas City	4	[10] 5.00–5.75	[10] 5.00–5.75	[10] 7.00–7.50	

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps, Boxes.

New York	83	$3.25–4.50	$3.50–4.00	$4.00–4.25	
Boston	14	3.00–3.75	3.50–4.00	4.00–4.25	
Philadelphia	14	2.75–4.00		4.00	
Baltimore	2			3.40–3.50	
Pittsburgh	6				
Cleveland	4	3.75	3.50	3.75–4.00	
Cincinnati	2				
Detroit	5	3.00–4.00	3.00–4.00	[11] 3.55–3.85	
Chicago	40	3.00–3.50	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.50	
St. Louis	9				
Kansas City	30	3.50–4.00	3.50–4.00	3.75–4.00	

[1] Green Mountains.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Red varieties.
[4] Barrels.
[5] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[6] Texas bulk per ton.
[7] Texas bulk per 100 lbs.
[8] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[9] Southeastern York Imperials.
[10] Middle western Ben Davis.
[11] Auction sales.

Large Movement of Sweet Potatoes.

Shipments of sweet potatoes to Mar. 1 were 14,317 cars compared with 12,994 cars to corresponding date last year and with total shipments last season of 15,451 cars.

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season. Mar. 7.	This season. Feb. 28.	One year ago.
Potatoes (100 lbs.)			
Rochester, N. Y.	$1.25	$1.00–1.05	$5.00–5.25
Presque Isle, Me.	.95–1.05	[5] .80–.85	4.10–4.15
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.10–1.20	1.02–1.08	5.10
Waupaca, Wis.	1.10–1.20	1.00	5.00
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.05–1.25	.95–1.10	4.90–5.10
Greeley, Colo.	1.00–1.05	.95–1.00	
Onions (100 lbs.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	.65	.75	
Cabbage (bulk ton).			
Rochester, N. Y.	8.00	7.00–10.00	
Celery (10-in. crate).			
Sanford, Fla.	1.85	1.75	2.50
Apples (bbls.).			
Rochester, N. Y.	4.75–5.00	4.50	7.75–8.00
Apples (boxes).			
Spokane, Wash.		2.25–2.50	3.00

PEANUT MARKETS CONTINUE DULL WITH DECLINING PRICES.

Domestic Stocks Light—Imports Almost Negligible—Peanut Oil Market Draggy.

Sales of peanuts in large quantities by Virginia cleaners and shellers have not been so numerous as last year, yet the total movement to consuming centers to date is about normal. Speculative features, usually so prominent in peanut transactions, have been conspicuously absent this season, but most cleaners are doing a fairly satisfactory business considering business conditions as a whole.

Thus far this season the market might be said to be in the buyer's favor. Prices have steadily declined since the opening of the season, and concessions have been made constantly in an effort to increase the volume of business. Like other farm products, peanuts have steadily sagged in value.

Virginia Crop Below Normal.

Many well-informed factors in the peanut industry say they see no reason for the present low price level of Virginia type peanuts. The Virginia section produced less than a normal crop the past season and because of weather conditions, the crop did not contain the usual percentage of large-sized nuts. Moreover, practically none of the 1919 crop of Virginia remains on hand. It is expected that the opening of the season for circuses, fairs, and resorts may improve the demand for Virginia peanuts in the shell.

On March 1 peanuts were selling, f. o. b. Virginia points, at the following quotations: Cleaned—Jumbos 10½¢ to 11¼¢, Fancys 5¾¢ to 6¾¢; Shelled—Extra Large 12½¢ to 13¢, No. 1 4½¢ to 5¼¢, No. 2 2¾¢ to 3¼¢, some selling as low as 2½¢; Spanish No. 1, mostly 6¼¢ to 6½¢.

Few Asiatic peanuts have been imported this season, in contrast with the millions of pounds which arrived monthly last winter. It is asserted in some quarters that oriental peanuts will be imported in larger amounts during March and April, but unless they are received soon Asiatics will not greatly affect this season's market. The present low prices of Virginia and Spanish No. 1 shelled, together with increasing stocks and slow demand for No. 2 shelled Spanish and Virginias will render oriental competition exceedingly difficult. Owing to the scarcity of the larger sizes of Virginias, large orientals may find a ready sale in this country but the smaller foreign peanuts will not find a very active demand.

Haulings Reported Light.

Present haulings of Virginia farmers' grade goods are only light, but seem to be sufficient to meet the needs of the cleaners. The steady flow of farmers' goods to market has brought from 50 to 65% of the crop out of the hands of the growers, which is a larger percentage than had been hauled a year ago. Yet the cleaners have, in general, not been disposed to maintain large stocks on hand and it is said that goods in storage are materially lighter than was the case a year ago. Most farmers' goods are bringing 4¢ to 5¢ per lb. for ordinary Runners and Bunch, with shelling stock as low as 3¢ and Jumbo Runners selling for 6¢, with a few at 6½¢.

The production of Spanish type peanuts has been materially reduced in the Virginia-North Carolina section during the past few years, even around Petersburg, which is recognized as the center of the Spanish industry in Virginia. It has been estimated that the past year's crop of Spanish did not exceed one-third of that produced in Virginia and North Carolina six or eight years ago. The growth of Spanish peanut production in Georgia and Alabama has provided heavy competition for the northern grown Spanish, and the higher prices being received for Virginia type peanuts have also proved attractive to the former growers of Virginia Spanish. Farmers' grade Spanish range 90¢ to 95¢ per 30-lb. bushel, with some country points paying as low as 85¢.

The peanut-oil market is very draggy at this time, with little demand and few concerns operating in the Virginia-North Carolina section. Peanut meal and ground hulls are finding few buyers, and molasses meal is moving in a limited way only.

January Exports of Honey.

The United States exported 207,654 lbs. of honey valued at $29,641 during January, 1921, as compared with 282,016 lbs. valued at $27,829 during December, 1920. Belgium was the chief purchaser, taking 142,413 lbs. or 69% of the total amount exported. Germany furnished the next most important market, taking 31,743 lbs., while England and Canada took slightly more than 14,000 lbs. each.

HONEY SHIPPERS ENDEAVORING TO INCREASE DIRECT SALES.

More Small Packages Being Used—Markets Still Dull With Weak Tone.

Many shippers are turning their attention to reaching the individual consumer directly, because honey is still moving slowly through the regular channels of trade. It is said that a very large percentage of the honey shipments now moving from southern California is going out in small containers, rather than in the customary case holding two cans of 50 lbs. each. California shippers are using 1, 2, 5, and 10 lb. pails, 1-lb. glass jars, and 2½-oz. individual packages. The movement of these goods, although slow, is still somewhat better than that of bulk honey.

Most shipments from California at this time are to eastern markets, to be sold by brokers in less than car lots. Little wire inquiry is being received and a very weak market is causing prices to sag. Usual term quotations on 60-lb. cans White Orange Blossom range from 12½¢ to 13½¢, White Sage, 12¢ to 14¢; Light Amber Alfalfa, 6¾¢ to 7½¢, while Light Amber from Hawaii can be bought as low as 6¢ per lb.

Reports from the Intermountain region of Colorado and Idaho indicate that considerable quantities of both comb and extracted honey are being disposed of through retail stores locally and in the East. Although a slightly heavier movement is reported and sales are increasing somewhat, large stocks still remain in the hands of individual beekeepers and associations.

In the Southeast, bees are reported to have gone through the winter in excellent condition and to have ample stores. Orange trees are now in bloom in southern Florida, but the honey crop there is not expected to be heavy. Because of the prevailing low prices of honey, producers are giving slight attention to their bees and little extracting is being done, although large quantities of last year's crop remain on hand. Local sales to merchants and consumers constitute the bulk of the business being done at present in the Southeast.

The general market depression is being felt by the honey industry in Texas. It is said that hardly one-fifteenth of last year's volume of business is being done. Less-than-carlot sales of Light Amber are reported at 14¢ per lb., the beekeeper receiving 1¢ less per lb.

Liberal supplies, light demand, dull market tone, and little activity characterize the wholesale honey market in practically all consuming centers. In New York City bottlers and bakers are buying a little, but chiefly for immediate needs. The market for California stock continues to weaken, and Light Amber and White Alfalfa are now available at 7¢ to 8¢ per lb., with White Orange Blossom and White Sage mostly at 13¢ to 15¢, some at 16¢ to 17¢. South American and West Indian honey, used chiefly by bakers, shows a slightly stronger tone, due to the improvement in the sugar market, and is now selling at 60¢ to 70¢ per gal. White Alfalfa and Clover in Chicago are quoted to bottlers at 13¢ to 13½¢ per lb.

Supplies of comb honey are light in all cities and practically exhausted in some. This light volume of supply tends to hold the market fairly steady. New York Clover in 24-section cases ranges $8 to $8.50 in New York City, and $8.50 to $9 for heavy, $7 to $8 for light stock in Boston. Chicago reports a weak tone, with best heavy Minnesota and Colorado Alfalfa and Clover, down to $6 to $6.50 per case and light weight, leaky and dark stock as low as $4 to $5.50 per case.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of Feb. 27 to Mar. 5, inclusive.		February.		January.		December.		Season to Mar. 5, inclusive.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1920	1919	1921	1920
Apples:										
Boxed	565	705	2,093	2,641	1,592	3,012	3,222	3,558	31,204	40,857
Barreled	847	612	3,919	1,772	3,725	1,352	4,780	1,934	58,758	38,200
Cabbage:										
Old	284	54	1,020	520	2,129	1,192	1,178	1,266	31,236	23,275
New	442	694	1,965	1,996	581	721	32	81	[1] 2,067	[1] 3,178
Cauliflower	310	136	509	369	625	765	460	396	2,905	2,256
Celery:										
Old	139	22	605	194	1,252	661	1,460	1,086	9,922	6,529
New	344	276	1,126	853	388	155	3	0	[1] 1,805	[1] 1,112
Dry beans	225	131	795	421	828	661	573	758	4,063	4,355
Grapefruit	308	445	1,379	1,298	1,810	1,279	863	750	6,822	5,937
Lemons	150	250	613	826	585	521	339	184	3,197	2,974
Lettuce	470	671	1,957	1,622	2,280	2,022	1,474	937	7,383	5,530
Onions	361	310	1,567	1,159	1,650	1,367	1,001	987	23,937	19,594
Oranges	2,002	1,795	7,094	5,582	7,163	5,828	7,556	7,266	29,244	23,653
Potatoes:										
Sweet	377	271	1,502	959	1,777	1,368	1,658	1,452	14,574	13,178
White	3,342	2,481	10,754	8,123	12,728	12,123	8,779	9,060	150,422	139,572
Spinach	139	111	543	363	630	335	86	178	1,650	1,116
Tomatoes	136	157	273	470	30	261	5	35	418	855
Mixed vegetables (new)	225	67*	733	252	478	262	217	324	1,699	1,021
Total	10,666	9,188	37,547	29,420	40,251	33,885	33,686	30,222	377,434	328,902

[1] Not included in total.

POTATO PRICES RECOVER SLIGHTLY AFTER LONG DECLINE; RANGE OF PRICES SHOWS UPWARD TREND SINCE FEBRUARY.

The main course of the potato market in 1920–21 bears out the general statement that in years of heavy production prices are likely to decline during the later months of the season. The average of quotations on jobbing sales in nine prominent city markets the first week in January ranged from $1.78 to $1.86 per 100 lbs. In succeeding weeks the average of quotations for these markets declined 5¢ to 20¢ each week until Feb. 23, reaching $1.23 to $1.33 on that date. Since then the trend has been upward, reaching $1.41 to $1.49 on Mar. 7. Chicago and the western markets reached the lowest point first and began to recover sooner.

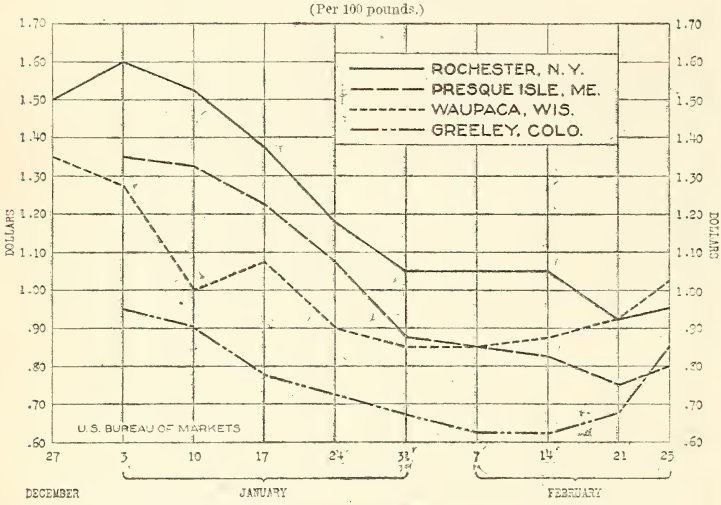
Quotations in representative producing and shipping sections followed the same general course, declining from an average of $1.27 to $1.39 per 100 lbs. on Jan. 3 to a range of 83¢ to 87¢ on Feb. 21, then recovering to a range of 93¢ to $1 on Feb. 25 and averaging close to $1 on March 7.

The recent recovery in potato prices may be explained in part as a natural rebound after a long decline, the movement having been shared by other important food commodities. The gradual clearance of accumulated supplies and the moderate volume of new shipments has tended to strengthen the tone of the market, and the great shrinkage in reserve supplies, as shown by the report of stock on hand January 1, has increased the confidence of buyers and sellers.

The range of quotations at the opening of the main crop season the last of September was $2 to $2.24 in eleven leading cities. The average declined slightly further the last of the month, then partly recovered, reaching $2.20 to $2.35 the first week of November. A year ago the quotation in eleven markets ranged from $4.50 to $5.60 per 100 lbs.

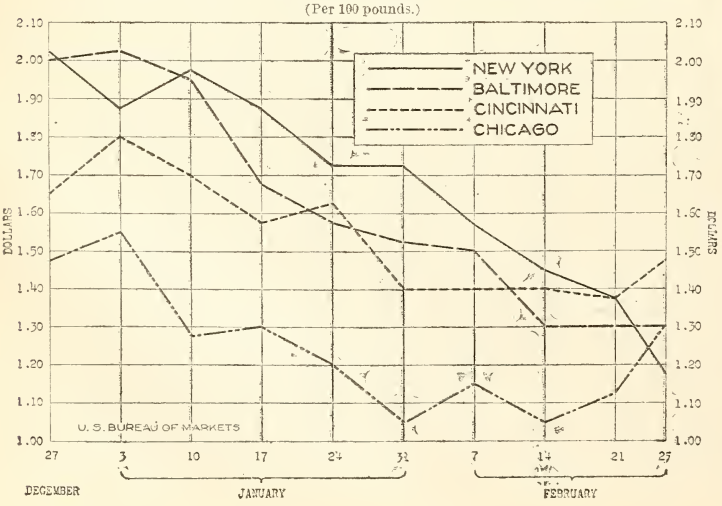
POTATO PRICES AT FOUR SHIPPING POINTS.

(Per 100 pounds.)



POTATO PRICES AT FOUR IMPORTANT CONSUMING MARKETS.

(Per 100 pounds.)



BRITISH APPLE MARKET.

Week Ending Mar. 7.

Variety.	Market.	Price.[1]
		Barrels.
New York: Baldwins, all grades.	London	$9.77–$10.13
Rhode Island Greenings, all grades.	do	10.16– 10.35
New York: Rhode Island Greenings 2½ in.	Liverpool	8.21– 9.97
Baldwins, all grades.	do	7.82– 10.94
Ganos, all grades.	do	6.84– 8.70
Virginia: Ben Davis, all grades.	do	6.55– 8.60
New York: Baldwins, all grades.	Manchester	8.21– 10.75
Rhode Island Greenings, all grades.	do	8.99– 9.97
Virginia: Ben Davis, all grades.	do	8.99– 9.33
Virginia: Yellow Newtowns	Southampton	12.70– 12.90
Ganos, all grades.	do	10.16– 10.75
Ben Davis, all grades.	do	9.19– 9.77
Baldwins, all grades.	do	8.60– 10.35
		Boxes.
California: Yellow Newtowns, all grades.	London	3.52
Oregon: Extra Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	Liverpool	3.13– 4.10
Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.13– 3.71
C Grade Yellow Newtowns.	do	2.93– 3.42
Fancy Ben Davis.	do	2.54– 2.93
C Grade Ben Davis	do	2.54– 2.93
Winesaps, all grades.	do	2.74– 3.22
Jonathans, all grades.	do	2.54– 3.27
Washington: Extra Fancy Winesaps.	Southampton	3.52– 3.71
Fancy Winesaps.	do	3.13– 3.52
C Grade Winesaps.	do	3.22– 3.32
Extra Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.71– 4.30
Fancy Yellow Newtowns.	do	3.52– 3.91
Extra Fancy Jonathans.	do	2.74– 3.32

[1] Converted from English quotations according to the rate of exchange on Mar. 5, when £1 was worth $3.91 and a shilling 19¢.

During the week ending Mar. 7 there were afloat for the United Kingdom 94,000 bbls. and 76,000 boxes of apples compared with 92,000 bbls. and 82,000 boxes for the week ending Feb. 28.

Onion Situation Depressed by Heavy Probable Supplies.

About 6,000 cars of onions were held in storage in February, according to unofficial reports. Shipments of old onions from Feb. 1 to the end of the season were 2,414 cars in 1920, and 2,715 cars in 1919.

Southern Bermuda onions will be ready for market earlier than usual this season, but shipments may not come forward freely because of the unfavorable condition of northern onion markets and the high freight charges.

Plantings of Bermuda onions show a decrease of about 1,500 acres in Texas as reported to the Bureau of Crop Estimates Feb. 15. The decrease is almost as great in California and the acreage in Louisiana is nearly 600 acres less than last year. Total acreage in the three sections is 15,388 acres, compared with 18,702 last year. Some damage from thrips is reported.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN FEBRUARY.

Shipping districts.	February.		Jan.	Season to Mar. 5.		Total last season.
	1921	1920	1921	1921	1920	
Apples (boxed).						
Calif.	84	148	101	4,057	3,912	4,153
Colo.	47	7	48	2,761	3,204	3,225
Idaho	126	193	126	2,593	3,692	3,943
Mont.	8	4	5	402	485	500
N. Mex.	0	0	0	141	959	959
Oreg.	202	406	256	2,773	4,999	5,443
Utah	5	2	5	570	197	199
Wash.	1,621	1,881	1,051	17,907	23,400	27,167
Total	2,093	2,641	1,592	31,204	40,857	45,589
Apples (barreled).						
Ark.	33	61	101	2,075	4,469	4,553
Ill.	20	90	36	2,980	2,753	2,937
Ind.	17	24	4	141	70	117
Me.	9	21	26	159	2,288	2,343
Md.	24	23	46	919	554	564
Mass.	4	4	4	427	390	407
Mich.	52	0	29	5,519	3,431	3,435
Mo.	57	75	43	1,362	1,928	2,086
N. Y.	3,074	989	2,486	27,271	8,251	10,240
Ohio	15	3	1	387	252	255
Pa.	192	59	184	2,244	1,241	1,259
Va.	209	336	587	7,551	6,651	7,075
W. Va.	104	82	141	4,166	2,721	2,849
Other sections.	19	5	37	3,557	3,201	3,204
Total	3,919	1,772	3,725	58,758	38,200	41,324
Cauliflower.						
Calif.	504	367	620	2,370	1,876	2,199
Oreg.	5	0	0	16	0	18
Other sections.	0	2	5	519	380	380
Total	509	369	625	2,905	2,256	2,597
Mixed and bunched vegetables.						
Ala.	17	2	5	26	2	52
Fla.	67	12	43	142	129	332
Ga.	2	0	0	2	0	0
La.	336	196	227	888	781	1,300
Miss.	33	5	9	74	14	443
Tex.	260	37	194	543	95	267
S. C.	18	0	0	24	0	289
Sections not yet shipping						10,740
Total	733	252	478	1,699	1,021	13,423
Onions.						
Calif.	113	268	245	4,311	5,285	5,409
Colo.	21	38	29	133	204	207
Ill.	31	5	18	256	111	111
Ind.	278	100	197	1,827	986	1,005
Iowa	20	1	15	775	488	488
Mass.	351	200	272	3,236	2,600	2,858
Mich.	68	27	31	581	202	224
Minn.	23	7	31	240	426	439
N. Y.	255	260	361	2,365	2,345	2,695
Ohio.	327	252	360	2,582	1,782	1,913
Pa.	11	4	9	86	117	118
Wis.	60	11	75	357	82	95
Other sections.	7	16	7	7,198	4,956	4,991
Total	1,567	1,159	1,650	23,937	19,594	20,553
Cabbage (old).						
Me.	5	3	9	27	51	52
Minn.	1	0	12	747	934	944
N. Y., other.	732	416	1,443	7,513	5,935	6,097
Wash.	1	1	4	65	90	92
Wis.	266	96	615	4,464	3,217	3,223
Other sections.	15	10	46	18,420	13,048	13,048
Total	1,020	529	2,129	31,236	23,275	23,456
Cabbage (new).						
Ala.	18	1	3	22	2	269
Calif.	103	221	53	216	493	1,259
Fla.	503	1,150	246	896	1,674	4,722
La.	3	27	1	6	68	236
S. C.	86	0	48	162	0	1,088
Tex.	352	597	220	764	941	4,833
Other sections.	0	0	0	1	0	18,829
Total	1,065	1,996	581	2,067	3,178	31,236
Oranges.						
Calif.	3,571	2,420	3,092	12,422	10,062	29,758
Fla.	3,523	3,162	4,071	16,710	13,493	16,907
Other sections				112	28	98
Total	7,094	5,582	7,163	29,244	23,653	46,763

Shipping districts.	February.		Jan.	Season to Mar. 5.		Total last season.
	1921	1920	1921	1921	1920	
Sweet potatoes.						
Ala.	21	18	6	380	319	401
Ark.	68	48	34	163	236	355
Calif.	12	10	33	630	631	640
Del.	330	181	472	1,378	827	1,212
Ga.	117	96	100	483	272	461
La.	40	6	50	397	170	211
Md.	215	107	229	1,312	1,096	1,179
N. J.	389	227	474	2,466	1,737	2,237
N. C.	55	22	47	721	553	750
Tenn.	100	163	177	607	711	1,214
Tex.	42	28	59	478	470	492
Va.	61	4	68	479	171	179
Other sections.	52	49	28	5,080	5,985	6,120
Total	1,502	959	1,777	14,574	13,178	15,451
White potatoes.						
Calif.	512	357	690	7,614	6,790	7,218
Colo.	869	512	1,288	9,652	8,338	8,792
Idaho.	522	384	1,083	6,757	6,449	6,853
Ky.	77	34	72	902	834	866
Me.	1,978	1,474	2,329	11,364	16,128	23,521
Mich.	706	760	1,160	7,620	7,143	8,050
Minn.	1,690	1,162	1,438	18,667	18,927	22,048
Nebr.	272	84	263	2,556	1,576	1,662
N. Y., L. Is.	328	184	439	4,828	3,477	3,791
N. Y., other.	1,268	969	785	5,543	6,738	9,107
N. Dak.	104	72	100	1,571	1,999	2,227
Oreg.	90	96	76	599	517	785
Pa.	338	236	461	4,173	3,315	3,739
Wash.	150	184	147	2,388	2,531	3,098
Wis.	1,624	1,403	2,016	11,132	15,132	17,580
Other sections.	226	212	381	23,044	15,915	16,464
Sections through shipping				32,011	23,763	23,772
Total	10,754	8,123	12,728	150422	139572	160383
Celery (old).						
Calif.	502	123	927	3,042	1,721	1,963
N. Y.	13	71	322	2,747	1,678	1,682
Other sections.	0	0	3	4,133	3,130	3,130
Total	605	194	1,252	9,922	6,529	6,775
Celery (new).						
Fla.	1,125	853	388	1,805	1,112	2,992
Grapefruit.						
Ariz.	1	4	3	31	22	25
Calif.	32	29	21	143	107	395
Fla.	1,346	1,265	1,786	6,648	5,808	10,797
Total	1,379	1,298	1,810	6,822	5,937	11,217
Dry beans.						
Calif.	242	268	315	1,488	2,482	4,008
Colo.	16	13	23	89	166	208
Idaho.	13	14	7	58	70	136
Mich.	394	78	359	1,748	1,111	1,583
Mont.	3	0	2	32	7	11
N. Mex.	74	35	88	451	409	628
N. Y.	48	10	31	174	96	157
Wash.	3	0	3	11	9	24
Wis.	2	3	0	6	5	12
Other sections.	0	0	0	6	0	11
Total	795	421	828	4,063	4,355	6,778
Lemons.						
Calif.	613	826	585	3,197	2,974	8,624
Lettuce.						
Ariz.	17	78	7	35	128	159
Calif.	1,379	1,025	1,382	4,965	2,695	5,326
Fla.	524	441	878	2,009	2,584	2,894
Tex.	37	77	12	74	123	115
Other sections.	0	1	1	3	0	3,933
Total	1,957	1,622	2,280	7,383	5,530	12,434
Spinach.						
Calif.	1	34	16	33	247	321
Tex.	480	324	528	1,149	492	934
Va.	61	4	86	217	234	903
S. C.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other sections.	0	1	0	250	143	238
Total	543	363	630	1,650	1,116	2,396
Tomatoes.						
Fla.	273	479	30	418	855	2,947

Estimate Michigan Potato Shipments at from 3,000 to 7,000 Cars.

Local estimates of probable potato shipments from Michigan vary from 3,000 to 7,000 cars from Mar. 1 to the end of the season. The movement is expected to depend more upon market price and demand than upon any limitation by available supply. This year has been abnormal. The demand from some sections has been altered because the recent change in freight rates has favored Minnesota and Wisconsin in certain market territory where Michigan formerly held a slight advantage.

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 162.)

winter and smaller stocks of pork products in packer's cellers compared with a year ago, helped to explain the recent rise in hog prices despite the disparity in values between hogs and corn. Demand for stock pigs far exceeded the supply at most market centers and was also reported brisk in most producing areas.

Sheep.—Following sharp advances scored during the latter part of February, lamb prices received a setback last week, although fat lambs at the week end were still around $2 above the winter's low time. Receipts increased, and this, coupled with a slow eastern dressed-meat trade, contributed to the slump.

Matured sheep showed a relatively smaller decline than lambs. A top of $11.25 on choice light lambs was scored at Chicago on Tuesday. Shorn stock undersold that in fleece by around $1 per 100 lbs. Trade opinion at the close was to the effect that there must be some advance in eastern dressed-lamb prices if present live costs are to be maintained.

Colorado Source of Lamb Supply.

Most of the fed lambs in corn-belt territory are believed to have been marketed. If this is true, Colorado will be the main source of supply during the next 40 to 60 days. The remaining stock in that section is believed to be in comparatively strong hands, and these feeders may be in a position to regulate receipts according to market conditions, although there is still a generous supply in the northern Colorado feeding district and at feed stations adjacent to large market centers. Owing to the moderate temperatures of the past winter, traders are looking for the spring lamb movement to start comparatively early. The wool market shows signs of slight improvement.

Despite declines in fat sheep and lambs, feeders were in good demand at Missouri River markets, and some shearing stock went out. Sales of bred ewes were reported at those markets, demand for such stock being better than at any time in several months.

Opening Mar. 7.—Beef steers and butcher she stock were mostly 15¢ to 25¢ lower; veal calves, weak to 50¢ lower; and stockers and feeders, generally steady. Top steers at Chicago reached $10.65, with the bulk selling at $8.50 to $10. Kansas City reported top steers at $10.10, Omaha $10, East St. Louis $9.40.

Hogs opened uneven, but mostly 10¢ to 25¢ lower, except at East St. Louis, where good grades were 15¢ to 25¢ higher. The top was $11 at East St. Louis, $10.80 at Chicago, $10.15 at Kansas City, and $9.80 at Omaha.

Killing classes of sheep opened generally steady to 25¢ lower. Lambs were off more at Kansas City. The lamb top was $10.25 at Chicago, $10 at East St. Louis, $9.50 at Kansas City, and $9.10 at Omaha.

Dairy and Poultry

RECENT PRICE ADVANCES CHECKED ON BUTTER MARKETS.

Stocks Accumulate at Chicago Resulting in Drop—Eastern Markets Steady.

After registering an almost continuous advance in price, averaging more than 10¢ for top grades on the four markets since Feb. 10, the butter market became topheavy and reacted during the week ending Mar. 5. There was a certain amount of skepticism the previous week, many members of the trade thinking that prices were becoming too high, but New York seemed to be short of fresh butter and buyers were stocking up heavily in order to anticipate any further advance. A certain amount of momentum goes with either a continued advance or a continued decline and this factor held up the market until Wednesday, when buying stopped and declines were in order the rest of the week.

The statement is often heard that a market can not go one way all the time and traders were of the opinion that with less quality storage butter to choose from and with no reason to expect any large increase in the fresh make, the market would soon settle at a price somewhere around 50¢. This would mean a retail price under 60¢, which is considered consistent with the maintenance of normal consumption. More Danish is expected, and with the shortage in the Northwest evidently taken care of, judging from the 15¢ drop in the San Francisco market, more Pacific coast butter may come to eastern markets.

A few weeks ago butter was scarce on the Chicago market while New York reported a surplus. Chicago now has a number of cars of centralized butter and more surplus on the street, while New York has only a slight accumulation resulting from the break in prices.

Danish Butter Soon to Arrive.

The cargo of 11,200 casks of Danish butter on the steamer *Heligolav* is expected to be available about Mar. 14 and other small cargoes including those on the *Stockholm* and *Mongolia* are either in or due shortly. This butter is now costing between 44¢ and 45½¢ c. i. f.

Boston has been buying heavily of storage butter in other markets instead of using stocks stored there, but in view of the higher prices and the fact that the trade is again using storage goods freely, the situation in this market as regards storage butter is a little stronger than it was several weeks ago.

Seventy-eight plants of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association showed an increased output of 1.2% during the week ending Mar. 5 compared with the previous week and of 20.3% compared with the same week last year. The opening of condenseries in the Northwest has created a butter shortage in that section. The Minnesota-Wisconsin output has not changed greatly.

Considerable difference of tone was apparent on Saturday's closing market. New York firmed up with ½¢ advance, while Chicago made a further break of 2¢ on 92 score and of 4½¢ on centralized car lots. The decline under Monday's prices amounted by Friday to ½¢ at New York and Boston, 3½¢ at Chicago, and 1¢ at Philadelphia.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING MAR. 5.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	53½	52½	54½	53	44¾
Tuesday	54½	53¼	55	54	44¼
Wednesday	54½	53	54½	54	41½
Thursday	53	53	54	53	40¾
Friday	52	50½–51	53	52½	40½
Saturday	53	49	53½	52½	40½
Average for week	**53.41**	**51.91**	**54.08**	**53.16**	**41.96**
Previous week	50.40	50.35	51.20	50.60	53.20
Corresponding week last year	63.95	64.25	64.58	65.58	57.42

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2,3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27–28½	27–27¾	24–25½	22	26½
Tuesday	27–28½	26½–27¼	24–25½	21¾	27
Wednesday	27–28½	26½–27¼	24–25½	20¾	26½
Thursday	27–28½	26½–27¼	24–25½	20¾	26½
Friday	27–28½	26½–27¼	24–25½	20	26¾
Saturday	27–28½	26½–27¼	24–25½	19¾	27
Average for week	**27.75**	**26.93**	**24.75**	**20.79**	**26.71**
Previous week	27.75	26.85	24.95	22.65	27.00
Corresponding week last year	29.29	26.62	31.13	30.04	26.83

[1] Held cheese. [2] Fresh cheese. [3] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	51½	Friady	50
Tuesday	51½	Saturday	46¼
Wednesday	51½	**Average**	**50.21**
Thursday	50½		

MOVEMENTS AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Mar. 5.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	7,543,708	6,475,090	7,384,653
Put into cold storage	440,056	392,431	774,089
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,734,962	2,881,481	3,593,669
Change during week	−3,294,905	−2,489,050	−2,819,580
Total holdings	16,711,260	20,006,166	15,153,495
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,748,757	2,835,584	3,220,158
Put into cold storage	195,876	180,352	285,292
Withdrawn from cold storage	873,567	868,383	1,126,693
Change during week	−677,691	−688,031	−541,401
Total holdings	7,159,049	7,836,740	13,623,960
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts	397,509	337,505	276,915
Put into cold storage	26,495	7,580	9,169
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,285	6,051	6,548
Change during week	+22,210	+1,529	+2,621
Total holdings	38,826	16,616	11,514
DRESSED POULTRY.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts	3,067,947	3,417,637	3,154,390
Put into cold storage	1,354,685	1,132,299	1,854,211
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,492,209	2,252,641	3,583,017
Change during week	−1,127,524	−1,120,342	−1,728,803
Total holdings	58,466,846	59,594,370	56,520,255

Where Argentina Sends Her Butter.

Argentina exported 608,270 cases (55 lbs. each) of butter during the calendar year 1920, according to the River Plate. Great Britain took 363,727 cases, the United States 82,292 cases, Italy 60,257 cases, France 49,764 cases, Belgium 21,556 cases, and other countries 30,674 cases. This amount is practically the same as the quantity exported during the calendar year 1919 when 609,998 cases were shipped abroad.

The dairy industry of Argentina is experiencing a gradual development as is evidenced by the growing export trade in butter. During the year 1918, 595,764 cases were exported compared with 383,144 cases in 1917 and 216,780 cases in 1916.

CHEESE MARKETS QUIETER WITH PRICES HOLDING STEADY.

Eastern Shipments Arrive at Chicago During Week Causing Weakening Effect.

The cheese market during the week ending Mar. 5 ruled steady. Trading consisted mostly of small lots of average quality, dealers holding their better grades for prices somewhat above prevailing quotations. With comparatively lower prices in the eastern markets, demand from the Middle West increased causing an active market in New York State and a decrease in general stocks, especially of such styles and grades as were included in heavy purchases made by western dealers and users.

Toward the close of the week, trading at Wisconsin primary markets was reported dull and weaker. Orders slowed up, and an easier tone was noted although the demand was very good for small lots, and limited for carlot shipments. The arrival of several shipments of Twins at Chicago from eastern points has depressed the market for this style.

New Style Cheese at New York.

A small, 5-lb. cheese about 2½ in. square and 13 to 15 ins. long, called sandwich cheese, has gained favor on the New York market, and is preferred by some of the trade formerly using Young Americas. This cheese weighs about 5 lbs. and 4 or 5 are packed in a box.

Plymouth Market Changes Little.

Sales on the cheese board at Plymouth, Wis., on Mar. 7 were made at the same prices as last week except Longhorns, which advanced 1¢, and Square Prints, which dropped ⅜¢. The following quotations were established: Twins 26¢, Daisies 26¾¢, Longhorns 26¢, Young Americas 24¢, and Square Prints 27¢. Prices on Feb. 7 were: Twins 23½¢, Daisies 24¼¢, Double Daisies 23½¢, Longhorns 25¼¢, Young Americas 25¢, and Square Prints 24¢.

Exports of Milk Cows from the Netherlands

The exports of milk cattle from the Netherlands during the past two years have been as follows:

	1919	1920
	Number.	*Number.*
Milk cows and calves	10,212	4,764
Young cattle, 1 year and older	4,842	895
Young cattle less than 1 year	591	312
Total	21,645	5,971

The exports in 1919 were almost entirely to Germany and Belgium, France taking a considerable quantity of the younger stock. In 1920 important shipments were also made to Chile and Brazil, as well as to Spain and Austria.

Ship Pedigreed Animals.

A shipment of 27 head of fine pedigreed cattle was recently made to two Argentine importers, according to the American consul at Rotterdam. These Argentine importers have been making a specialty of highly-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Increasing attention is being paid to the development of dairy herds in Argentina.

Hay and Feed

FURTHER PRICE DROPS NOTED IN SEVERAL HAY MARKETS.

Increased Receipts Reported—Buying is Still on Hand-to-Mouth Basis.

The almost unprecedented dullness which has prevailed for some time in the hay market continued through the week ending Mar. 5. Mild weather replaced the brief cold wave that passed over the country during the previous week and caused a continuation of the general light demand. Dealers and consumers are buying only for their immediate needs expecting future prices to be still lower than current quotations. Efforts on the part of farmers to sell their hay before spring work begins caused a slight increase in receipts at a number of markets.

Receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Feb. 26 and Mar. 5 were as follows:

Cities.	Mar. 5.	Feb. 26.	Cities.	Mar. 5.	Feb. 26.
New York	224	99	Minneapolis		
Pittsburgh	173		St. Paul	88	106
Cincinnati	257	128	Memphis	108	119
Chicago	170	128	Los Angeles	129	171
Kansas City	496	760	San Francisco	141	75

Light Receipts Advance Chicago Prices.

Timothy.—Continued light receipts of timothy of good quality, which were not equal to the local demand, caused an advance of about $1.50 per ton at Chicago during the week. Notices of shipment, however, indicate increased receipts during the coming week.

Most of the other timothy markets were lower, with receipts slightly larger than during the preceding week. Quotations were $2 lower at New York and about $1.50 lower at Cincinnati.

While prices at the principal southern markets were practically unchanged, the demand was very limited, and this condition was, of course, reflected in the shipping demand at the distributing markets.

Numbers of teams are idle in the large cities, and their owners are not feeding so heavily as when they are at work. This is said to be one of the causes for the light demand at New York, Chicago, and other large cities. The mild weather is also a factor.

Alfalfa Higher at Kansas City.

Alfalfa.—Light receipts of alfalfa at Kansas City during the week, amounting to only 319 cars, caused a strengthening of the market, and prices are quoted about 50¢ above last week's prices. The receipts of Idaho and western alfalfa have practically stopped. Considerable hay has been shipped to the southeastern consuming markets during the past few weeks, but on account of the many rejections heavy discounts have been suffered by the shippers.

Receipts of alfalfa at Chicago have also been in excess of demand, but most of the surplus has been sold to near-by consumers. Because of rebilling charges this adds considerable expense to the shipments, and Chicago dealers have been shipping most of the Idaho alfalfa direct to consumers.

Good pasturage and a fair movement of hay are causing a continued weakness in the Pacific coast markets.

(Concluded on page 171, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS MAR. 5.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	29.00	30.00	25.00	.....	30.00	30.00	27.00	26.00	21.50	24.00	26.00	20.00	.....	[2] 20.00	.....
Standard timothy	.....	28.50	24.00	25.00	29.50	29.50	.....	23.00	20.50	22.50	23.00	19.00	.....	[2] 18.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.00	27.00	22.50	24.00	27.50	28.00	25.00	19.00	19.50	20.00	21.50	17.00	.....	16.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	27.00	22.50	22.00	29.00	29.00	.....	25.00	21.00	21.00	22.00	17.00	.....	[3] 18.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	27.00	25.50	.....	20.50	29.00	28.50	.....	21.00	19.50	22.00	21.00	16.50	.....	[3] 17.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	23.00	.....	24.00	.....	.....	.....	22.00	21.00	22.00	20.00	16.50	.....	[3] 16.50	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	33.00	27.00	23.00	26.00	.....	24.00	20.00	18.00	20.50	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	32.00	25.00	21.00	22.00	.....	20.00	18.50	13.00	18.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	31.00	20.50	17.00	18.00	.....	17.00	16.50	9.00	14.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	19.00	15.00	11.00	15.00	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	16.00	13.00	8.50	13.50	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	10.00	10.00	[2] 8.50	.....
Grain hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	33.50	32.50	32.50	32.00	32.00	32.50	.....	.....	27.50	29.50	25.75	22.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	34.50	33.00	35.00	33.00	32.00	34.00	25.00	25.00	28.50	30.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	42.00
Hard winter	33.75	32.50	32.00	.....	32.00	.....	.....	24.00	27.50	29.50	.....	.....	21.00	20.50	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	32.50	31.50	31.00	31.00	33.00	33.00	.....	.....	28.00	29.00	25.50	21.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	36.00	.....	35.00	32.00	34.00	35.00	.....	27.50	31.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00
Hard winter	35.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	.....	.....	26.50	30.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.50	25.00	.....	30.00	.....	.....	23.00	21.00	.....
Rye middlings	28.00	.....	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	26.00	25.50	19.00	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	46.50	46.00	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	43.00	42.00	39.50	43.00	44.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	39.00	.....	37.00	36.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.50	34.50	37.00	31.50	31.00	35.00
Cottonseed (36%)	36.75	36.00	35.00	34.50	30.00	30.00	25.50	.....	30.25	35.00	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	35.00	.....	.....	35.00	30.00	34.00	22.50	21.50	27.00	.....	23.50	.....	19.00	19.00	27.00
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	45.08	41.50	42.20	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.30	41.43	37.00	.....	.....	42.15	.....
Hominy feed (white)	32.00	32.00	31.50	28.00	35.00	.....	.....	23.00	27.00	.....	25.00	.....	19.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	42.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	35.50	23.00	31.00	30.00	[3] 30.00
Beet pulp	37.00	32.00	35.00	36.00	.....	42.00	.....	.....	36.50	.....	.....	46.00	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

RESALES BY JOBBERS FEATURE OF WEEK'S FEED MARKET.

Country Demand Continues Light—Stocks are Good and Production Ample.

Markets in consuming sections report no material change in the feedstuffs situation for the week ending Mar. 5.

Fairly active trading was noticeable between jobbers but very little outside buying was in evidence. Old high-priced stocks are being slowly cleaned up by the country trade. Retailers report business as quiet and unless there is an improvement very soon a heavy demand is not expected from that quarter.

The failure of the country trade to respond to the improved feeling in the jobbing trade has been a surprise to many. Production of many feeds has been below normal. It should be borne in mind, that the trucking business has been slower than usual, resulting in a great many horses being more or less idle, and that supplies of straight feeds which are usually purchased by mixed-feed manufacturers have been gradually taken care of by country dealers. Supplies and receipts are satisfactory in nearly all sections.

Wheat mill feed.—Prices in the Northwest continued firm with light offerings. Minneapolis jobbers have been bidding for March and April shipment bran, but as they refused to increase their bids very little business resulted. Resales between jobbers of transit and prompt shipment offerings featured the market. Offerings of bran and middlings by jobbers at 50c over prevailing prices were liberal. Middle western markets quoted bran delivered Baltimore rate points at $32, middlings at $31, and flour middlings at $34. The demand for heavy wheat feeds in split cars was good. Low grade screenings sold at $1 per ton in the Minneapolis market and a number of cars were sold for switching charges. Southeastern markets are easier because of freer offerings by Tennessee and Carolina mills which quoted soft winter wheat bran at around $31 delivered Savannah. Stocks are more than adequate to supply requirements.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The strength in linseed meal was reflected in a better feeling for cottonseed meal. The market was quiet, however, and jobbers continued to offer at about $1 below mill prices. Production is light because of heavy stocks of oil on hand at mills. Stocks of seed and meal are good. The southern demand is poor because credit conditions prevent heavy buying for fertilizer purposes. The demand from the dairy trade is fair especially for hulls. Export demand remains below normal.

Linseed meal.—Linseed meal was firmly held by mills at the late advance. Mills are reported as well sold ahead and jobbers are offering stocks contracted for April–May shipment at lower than mill quotations. The demand is mostly from mixed-car brokers. Feed manufacturers are showing little interest at present prices, expecting lower offerings later because of prospects of an early spring and extremely stringent money market conditions.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed was in fair demand in spite of the recent increase in price of $2 per ton. Based on present pro-

(Concluded on page 173, column 3.)

Grain

TANGIBLE PRICE-MAKING FACTORS LACKING DURING WEEK.

Cash Wheat Loses Some of Its Premium Over the Futures—Cash Corn About Steady.

The grain market for the week ending Mar. 7 was characterized by the lack of tangible price-making factors. For example, the market was strong and advanced all the week until Saturday, yet export business was light, there were no crop scares, flour trade was dull, and demand for cash wheat and corn was not significant of anything in particular.

In fact, the strength of the first five days of the week was of a negative sort. The buying of futures, which put the market up, seemed of a speculative character, partly based on Germany's attitude; and liquidation or profit taking in the futures market on Mar. 5 caused a moderate setback in prices. Also on Monday more favorable news early in the day regarding Germany was taken as a sufficient reason to sell wheat and corn futures, yet the adverse news later did not induce any buying and the market closed weak. This was just another example of the market's inconsistencies.

The statistical or supply and requirements position of wheat is generally regarded in the grain trade as strong, yet many think that the present price offsets any prospective scarcity. Only crop damage, it is argued, is likely to cause any material advance in prices from the present level or even hold prices where they are.

Corn, on the other hand, is regarded as in a weak statistical position. Any real strength, it is argued, must come from largely increased consumption on the farms.

The trade has been looking forward with interest to the report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates which was issued on Mar. 8. The amount of corn held on farms on Mar. 1 was estimated at about 1,572,000,000 bus. Wheat on farms was estimated at 207,000,000 bus. and oats at 689,500,000 bus. The wheat estimate was slightly larger than the trade expected. As suggested in last week's grain review, the chief market influences from now until harvest will come from news of the growing crops.

French Estimate World's Supply.

The latest estimate of the world's wheat situation comes from France. It is estimated by a French statistician that exporting countries now have 293,000,000 bus surplus, while the import requirements of countries that can buy wheat are 260,000,000. On this basis, there is a surplus of 33,000,000 bus., so that supplying the importers is merely a matter of distribution and financing the grain movement.

Some new features of interest, but of uncertain importance at present, have appeared in the world's situation. Manchurian wheat, for example, is being sold to western Europe, and flour made in China is being imported into Egypt.

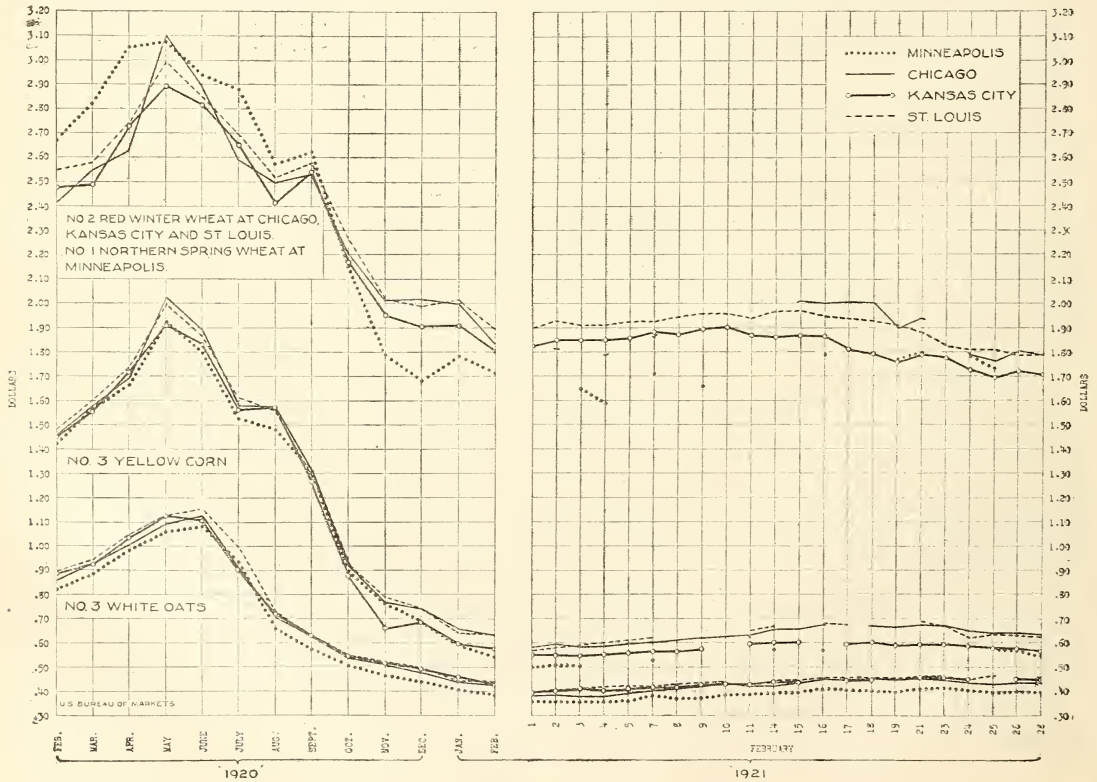
In the United States, wheat distribution in a broader way than of late was noted during the week. Kansas and Nebraska wheat was being shipped to Chicago, while Buffalo mills were reported buying wheat in Kansas. Minneapolis mills were buying at Omaha, and at the same time Canadian wheat continued to be received daily at Minneapolis.

In February Canada shipped 2,250 cars amounting to 2,775,000 bus. of wheat to Duluth and Minneapolis. From Sept. 1 to Feb. 25 Canadian shipments by rail amounted to 10,543,000 bus. Most of this wheat came in at two points, namely, on the railroad from Saskatchewan that enters North Dakota at the northwestern corner, and the road entering Minnesota from Ontario at International Falls.

Cash wheat lost some of its premium over the futures late in the week. The premiums in the Chicago market had been holding steadily until Mar. 4 at about 10¢ to 12¢ over March, or 19¢ to 21¢ over May for No. 2 Red Winter, and 3¢ to 6¢ over March, or 12¢ to 15¢ over May for No. 2 Hard Winter. On Mar. 4 these premiums were quoted 1½¢ to 3¢ lower and still lower on Mar. 7, namely, 14½¢ to 18½¢ over May for No. 2 Red and 9½¢ to 12½¢ for No. 2 Hard.

Cash corn was fractionally higher as compared with the May future. Most of the No. 3 Mixed and Yellow corn sold at 5¢ to 5½¢ under May. Farmers in Illinois and Iowa are reported to be storing corn. Re-

AVERAGE CASH PRICE PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.



ports from 50 interior elevators in the two States showed that 30% of the corn contained in the elevators had been stored by farmers.

Visible Wheat Supply Decreased.

In the week ending Mar. 5, the visible supply of wheat in the United States decreased 337,000 bus., while corn increased nearly 1,500,000. The wheat visible is now only 27,800,000 bus. compared with a little more than 50,000,000 a year ago.

From Monday, Feb. 28, to Monday, Mar. 7, there was a small net gain in the May future, as follows: Chicago May wheat 2½¢ higher, May corn 2¼¢; Minneapolis May wheat 2⅝¢; Kansas City, 1¢; and Winnipeg, 4⅜c higher.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Does not include flour.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Mar. 5:					
Atlantic ports [1]	1,287	2,206	.....	47	331
Gulf ports [2]	4,010	1,227	4	167	106
Pacific ports [3]	642	.....	.....	518	.....
Total	**5,939**	**3,523**	**4**	**732**	**437**
Previous week	3,194	1,570	.....	138	530
Total July 1, 1920, to Mar. 5, 1921	197,277	16,010	2,549	16,678	28,733

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 169.)

The general demand for alfalfa is light, and only continued light receipts will prevent further price declines.

Prairie Hay Market Stronger.

Prairie.—Light receipts of good prairie hay caused a little better tone to the prairie hay market situation during the week. Low grade hay, however, is not in demand and is very hard to dispose of even at heavy discounts. Dealers in the markets state that the demand will not absorb any great increase in receipts except at price concessions.

Reports from Minneapolis state that considerable prairie hay will be left in the fields in the territory tributary to that market, for the reason that present prices will not pay the producer sufficiently to cover cost of baling and shipping.

Straw.—Straw is in fair demand at the several markets but receipts generally are sufficient for the needs. Prices are practically unchanged. Quotations are: Wheat straw—Baltimore $14, Richmond $16, Pittsburgh $14.50, Cincinnati $8, Chicago $12.50, Minneapolis $7.50; oat straw—Baltimore $18, Pittsburgh $14.50, Cincinnati $8, Chicago $13.50, Kansas City $6.50; rye straw—New York $18, Baltimore $17, Pittsburgh $15, Cincinnati $15, Chicago $14.50, Minneapolis $8.50.

Spinach Shipments Already Reach 1,600 Cars.

Total spinach shipments to Mar. 5 were approximately 1,650 cars compared with 1,100 cars moved last season to the same date. Texas has supplied most of the increase.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Mar. 4.

[Cents per bu.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 2	170½	.....	168	.....	.....	183
	No. 3	161	162	.....	.....	.....	165
Dark Hard Winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	177	.....	174	174	.....	.....
	No. 2	176	175	172½	.....	174½	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	174	.....	.....	172	.....	175½
	No. 3	180	181	.....	178	175½	181
	No. 3	.....	179½	174½	.....	.....	178½
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	177	175	173	178	178	180
	No. 2	171	170	170	174	173	175
	No. 3	165	165	161	165	160	165
	No. 4	153	152	151	157	154	154
Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	.....	170	.....	175	175
	No. 2	164	.....	.....	172	.....	171
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	166	164	163½	166½	.....	.....
	No. 2	164½	164½	162½	165½	167½	170
	No. 3	163½	165	163½	165	166½	170½
	No. 4	162½	163½	161½	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	162	160½	159½	161½	161	165½
	No. 2	161½	159½	158½	160½	160	164
	No. 3	161	158½	157	159½	158½	162½
	No. 4	157½	157½	154½	157	157½	160½
Red Winter	No. 1	178	175½	172½	173½	.....	179
	No. 2	172	171	171	171½	.....	175
	No. 3	170	169½	.....	167	.....	.....
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	183	182	180	179	179½	182
	No. 2	180	180	177	177	178	180
	No. 3	178	174½	172	173	172½	175½

RYE.

Minneapolis.							
Western Rye	No. 2	143	142	141½	146	145½	147½

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 3	63½	63	63¼	65½	65¼	66¼
	No. 4	61	61	61¼	63½	62¾	63¾
Yellow	No. 2	.....	.....	68	69	.....	70½
	No. 3	64	63½	63½	65½	65¼	66½
	No. 4	61½	61	61½	63	62¾	63¾
Mixed	No. 2	66½	.....	.....	68¾	67	68¾
	No. 3	64	63	63½	65½	65¼	66¼
	No. 4	61	60	61½	63	62¾	63¾
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 3	57	54½	55	57½	.....	58
	No. 4	54	52½	52½	54½	54½	56
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	60	58½	59	62	62¾	62
	No. 3	57½	57½	58	60½	59¾	60½
	No. 4	56½	55½	56¾	58½	58½	59
Yellow	No. 2	.....	58½	.....	61	61	.....
	No. 3	57½	56¾	57½	58½	58½	60
	No. 4	57	55½	56	57	57¾	59
Mixed	No. 2	58	57¾	58½	59½	59¾	60½
	No. 3	56½	57	56¾	57½	57¾	59
	No. 4	56¾	55½	55½	57	56¾	.....
St. Louis.							
White	No. 3	63½	.....	64¾	64	64¾	65
	No. 4	60	60	61	62	62¾	62¾
Yellow	No. 3	63	62	.....	64	65¾	65
	No. 4	60½	60	61	62	62¾	63

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	44¾	44½	44½	45½	43¾	46½
	No. 2	44½	44½	44½	45½	45¾	46½
	No. 3	44	43	43	44	44¼	45½
	No. 4	.....	43	42	43¾	43½	44½
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 3	40	39½	39½	40½	40¼	41¾
	No. 4	39½	38¾	38¾	40	39¾	40¾
Kansas City.							
White	No. 3	43	45	45	45¾	45½	46
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	47¾	47½	46¾	47¾	.....	.....
	No. 2	46¾	47	46½	47	47	47½
	No. 3	.....	45¾	45½	45½	46½	46
	No. 4	43½	44½	42½	44½	43½	44¾

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.								
Wheat	Mar.	168½	166½	166¾	167½	170½	173
	May	157½	156½	157½	159½	161½	163½
Corn	May	68½	68½	69¼	70½	71¼	71½
	July	71¼	71½	71½	72½	73¾	73½
Oats	May	44½	44½	45½	45¾	46	46½
	July	45¾	45½	46¾	46½	47	47⅜
Kansas City.								
Wheat	Mar.	157½	155½	155½	156½	158½	160½
	May	152	152	152½	154½	156½	158½
Corn	May	62½	61¾	62½	63½	64½	65½
	July	65½	64½	65½	66½	67½	68½
Oats	May	44½	44¾	44¾	45¼	45½	45¾

WHEAT SURPLUS ESTIMATED.

(Concluded from front page.)

Consumption and seed, it is estimated, will require 105,000,000 bus., leaving a surplus of 162,000,000 for the crop year.

In the United States the crop is officially estimated at 787,000,000 bus., and the carry over July 1, 1920, in part official and in part commercial, is estimated at 109,000,000, a total of 896,000,000 bus. Estimating the consumption at 530,000,000 and seed requirements at 85,000,000 makes a total requirement of 615,000,000 bus. This amount taken from the total supply leaves 281,000,000 bus. for export and carry over into the next crop season.

Table Gives Summary.

The following table summarizes the crop supply and surplus situation of the two countries, in bushels:

United States, 1920 crop		787,000,000
Carry over, July 1, 1920		109,000,000
Canadian, 1920 crop		265,000,000
Carry over, Sept. 1, 1920		4,000,000
Total supplies		1,165,000,000
United States, bread and seed	615,000,000	
Canada, bread and seed	105,000,000	
Domestic requirements		720,000,000
Surplus for the crop year		445,000,000
Cleared from seaports to Feb. 12, 1921		278,000,000
Remaining for export and carry over		165,000,000

Canadian Wheat to the U. S.

From the beginning of the crop season, Sept. 1, to Feb. 12, Canada shipped 69,000,000 bus. of wheat, including a small amount of flour computed as wheat, to this country. In the same period 30,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat in bond was cleared at United States ports, leaving 39,000,000 still in this country on that date.

The Canadian wheat shipped to this country may be divided as follows: As flour, 3,000,000 bus.; by lake from Sept. 1 to Dec. 14, 57,000,000; by rail to Duluth and Minneapolis from Sept. 1 to Feb. 12, 9,000,000, total, 69,000,000 bus.

Under normal conditions in the export flour trade, a considerable percentage of the Canadian wheat received in this country and not cleared in bond would probably be offset by exportations of flour. But flour exports have been and still are so small that the Canadian wheat distributed in this country will be offset by exports of different classes and quality of native wheat instead of flour.

No returns are made by United States customs offices of Canadian wheat that enters this country in bond; it is regarded as "in transit" for clearance at some American seaport. Yet each customs office on the northern boundary has a record of wheat that enters in bond. When it is cleared at seaports returns are made; or, when it is taken out of bond to be sold in this country, it is then reported as having been imported. Wheat not in bond that is brought into the United States is reported by the customs offices as imported.

From Sept. 1 to Feb. 12 the customs offices reported 36,000,000 bus. of wheat, and in addition flour equivalent to 3,000,000 bus. of wheat, as having been imported, or a total of 39,000,000 bus. From Canada it was reported that 69,000,000 bus. of wheat were shipped to the United States in that period. The 30,000,000 difference is accounted for by the "in transit" wheat as shown by that amount of clearances in bond at American seaports.

Seeds

BETTER DEMAND CAUSES ADVANCE IN CLOVER PRICES.

Favorable Weather Induces Farmers to Buy More Readily—Some Grass Seeds Exported.

There was a decided improvement in the demand for clover seed during the week ending Mar. 5. Favorable weather for farm work in many sections reminded farmers to make arrangements for obtaining seed. Seedmen's stocks of most kinds of seed are reported to be smaller than normal but stocks held in the country are estimated to be much larger. Somewhat higher prices are being offered to growers for several of the important kinds and many growers are of the opinion that now is the opportune time to dispose of their surplus seed before it is too late for seedsmen to receive, reclean, and get seeds to their customers in time for planting.

Red Clover from Germany.

Clovers and Alfalfa.—Red clover prices advanced $1 to $2.50 per 100 lbs. in most markets. The demand during the week showed much improvement over that of last week and spot stocks were being reduced materially. A freer movement from growers to seedsmen is helping the latter to replenish their stocks. Imports of red clover amounting to only about 30,000 lbs. were received from Germany.

Alsike quotations were 50¢ to $1 higher in a number of cities. Offerings from the country continue to be rather small, but because of the $2 to $5 premium for alsike clover over red clover, the relative demand for alsike is less than for red clover.

The urgent demand for alfalfa and sweet clover usually comes somewhat later than that for red and alsike clover. Prices were firm for alfalfa and about 50¢ per 100 lbs. higher for sweet clover in a few important markets.

Grass Seed Imports.

Grasses.—The prices for grass seeds were supported largely by the increases in clover prices. Redtop showed some independent strength and was quoted firmer and a little higher in a few cities where some difficulty was being encountered in replenishing stocks. About 60,000 lbs. were exported to Great Britain and 3,300 to Holland during the week.

Meadow fescue exports, amounting to 55,000 lbs., of which 44,000 were billed to Great Britain and 11,000 to Holland, were reported from New York.

Millets and sorgos.—Interest in millets and sorgos has continued to be latent and prices are at the same low levels as a week ago. Comparative shipment figures for these seeds, similar to those which have already been published for cowpeas, soy beans, and velvet beans and to those for clover, alfalfa, and timothy appearing in this issue, will be published in an early issue of The Market Reporter.

Certified Seed Potatoes in comparatively large quantities are being marketed in Nebraska at twice the price of table potatoes, according to local reports.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAR. 5.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bu.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 5, 1920.	Av. for U. S. Mar. 5, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover	20.00	20.00	18.00	20.50	20.50	23.00	20.00	19.50	20.50	19.00	21.50	17.50	19.00	57.65	42.50
Alsike clover	24.00	23.50	27.50	24.50	25.50	23.50	22.25	24.00	23.00	25.00	28.00	22.00	27.00	58.80	31.50
White clover	50.00	53.00	60.00	53.00	58.00	55.00	47.25	50.00	57.00	60.00	57.00	55.00	55.00	62.70	48.00
Crimson clover	6.75	7.00	7.00	8.50	.....	.....	8.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.25	20.00
Sweet clover	10.00	11.00	14.00	10.25	11.00	13.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	15.00	35.50	23.50
Lespedeza	.....	25.00	28.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.75	28.00
Alfalfa	15.00	16.00	21.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	17.50	19.00	17.50	18.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	42.70	21.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	7.00	7.15	8.00	7.00	6.10	7.50	6.30	6.25	6.50	7.00	7.25	6.50	8.50	14.45	10.80
Redtop	13.50	13.50	15.00	14.00	15.00	15.00	13.00	14.00	13.50	14.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	20.75	14.00
Kentucky bluegrass	26.00	26.00	28.00	23.75	27.50	23.50	25.25	23.50	27.00	27.00	28.00	28.50	30.00	39.45	23.00
Orchard grass	13.50	14.00	16.00	15.00	14.00	15.00	12.75	14.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	.....	18.00	23.40	27.75
Italian rye grass	6.00	6.00	7.75	.....	.....	.....	7.50	8.50	.....	7.00	8.75	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Perennial (English) rye grass	6.00	6.00	7.75	7.00	.....	.....	7.50	8.50	8.50	8.00	9.00	.....	10.00	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	27.00	24.00	.....	.....	22.50	25.00	.....	18.00	22.00	.....	.....	35.00	24.50
Bromus inermis	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	12.50	.....	15.00	18.00	.....	18.00	39.10	23.50
Rape	6.75	7.50	8.00	8.75	9.00	7.50	7.60	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.25	.....	6.50	11.70	9.50
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	11.00	10.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	.....	12.50	14.00	18.00	.....	18.25	.....	15.00	29.90	18.75
Common vetch	5.25	5.00	.....	8.00	.....	.....	6.75	10.00	.....	10.00	10.25	.....	6.00	10.25	8.00
Peas:															
Canada field peas	4.25	4.50	4.75	4.20	4.25	4.75	4.00	4.00	4.50	.....	4.00	.....	4.00	6.10	5.50
Cowpeas	.....	4.50	4.80	.....	.....	6.00	4.50	.....	4.35	5.00	.....	.....	.....	10.80	6.00
Soy beans	.....	3.50	4.15	.....	.....	4.25	19.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	.....	.....	.....	9.70	5.00
Seed potatoes	.....	2.50	2.35	.....	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.75	3.00	.....	.....	5.20	2.85
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	1.65	1.65	1.40	.....	2.00	1.30	2.25	1.25	1.75	2.40	.....	3.35	3.10	2.90
Seed wheat	.....	2.50	.....	2.50	2.50	.....	2.25	2.30	.....	3.00	2.55	.....	2.25	3.70	2.70
Seed oats	.....	.75	.80	.....	.....	.70	.65	.75	.70	.75	1.20	.....	.90	1.33	.95
Seed barley	.....	1.40	.....	1.30	1.20	.....	1.05	1.10	1.50	1.50	2.05	.....	1.30	2.10	1.40
Seed rye	.....	.....	2.00	2.45	.....	.....	.....	2.25	1.85	1.75	2.50	.....	1.70	2.30	2.15
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.60	.....	1.70	.....	1.50	1.60	1.65	1.75	1.50	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.10

[1] Northern grown.

SEED SHIPMENTS SLOW.

(Concluded from front page.)

growers for 1919 and 1920 crop seed respectively were as follows: Red clover, $44.05 and $17.80; alsike clover, $41.40 and $21.50; sweet clover, $23 and $9.95; alfalfa, $28.30 and $16.15; and timothy, $10.25 and $5.70.

The 1919 and 1920 crop shipment figures in the accompanying table are not so good an indicator of relative production as similar figures in the past have been because more shippers than ever before stated that growers would continue to hold their seed, hence many of the shippers were inclined to minimize their estimates of the quantity of seed that probably would be shipped out after Jan. 15.

There was little difference in the size of stocks held by shippers on Jan. 15 of this year and last year, except in the case of sweet clover. The stock figures for sweet clover indicate that shippers are holding nearly three times as much seed this year as last, exclusive of the holdings of some cooperative growers' organizations from which no reports were received.

The figures given in the accompanying table afford a basis for comparison of the stocks in shippers' hands, shipments, and prices of the 1919 and 1920 crops. These figures were compiled from the number of reports submitted as shown and do not represent the total stocks or shipments for any period.

COMPARATIVE STOCKS, SHIPMENTS, AND PRICES OF RED, ALSIKE, AND SWEET CLOVER, ALFALFA, AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Alfalfa.

[Compiled from seed shippers' reports.]

State or district.	Shippers reporting.	On hand Jan. 15.		Shipments 1920 crop—		Total shipments of those reporting—		Average price per 100 lbs. paid growers.	
		1921	1920	To Jan. 15, 1921.	After Jan. 15, 1921.[1]	1920 crop.[1]	1919 crop.	1920 crop.	1919 crop.
	No.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
South Dakota	5	3,020	67,000	6,000	116,400	122,400	739,715	$18.75	$31.45
Nebraska	10	12,350	30,860	28,495	140,500	168,995	239,490	15.80	26.00
Northwestern Kansas	17	227,150	46,816	257,500	359,000	616,500	355,855	14.25	26.75
Northeastern Kansas	9	152,800	105,100	259,000	243,500	502,500	168,300	13.60	25.05
Southwestern Kansas	2	21,600	40,000	289,400	167,600	457,000	62,000	14.70	26.60
Southeastern Kansas	13	42,000	44,802	14,400	27,800	42,200	274,550	16.40	28.30
Western Texas	5	105,900	25,000	100,965	166,900	267,865	164,700	20.65	23.50
Western Oklahoma	8	21,200	4,600	109,710	67,000	176,710	97,000	12.85	22.30
Northern Utah	5	885,200	1,325,054	612,400	1,642,500	2,254,900	4,092,000	16.00	33.50
Central and southern Utah	4	251,000	110,000	168,000	430,000	598,000	1,308,000	13.00	.....
Eastern New Mexico	5	130,000	146,000	642,150	130,000	772,150	389,350	14.00	27.50
Western Oregon	3	48,704	221,360	44,718	30,000	74,718	212,500	18.00	28.70
Southern Idaho	8	66,200	35,200	34,000	176,000	210,000	94,254	11.80	.....
Montana	8	73,800	55,100	5,400	62,500	67,900	823,665	17.00	26.00
California	5	77,000	204,150	236,000	365,000	601,000	780,000	15.90	30.00
Other States and districts	10	154,244	41,000	162,830	199,103	361,933	368,550	.....	.....
Total	117	2,273,168	2,502,042	2,970,968	4,323,803	7,294,771	10,169,929	.....	.....

[1] Estimated.

Stocks, Shipments and Prices of Certain Seeds—Continued.

Red Clover.

State or district.	Shippers reporting.	On hand Jan. 15. 1921	On hand Jan. 15. 1920	Shipments 1920 crop— To Jan. 15, 1921.	Shipments 1920 crop— After Jan. 15, 1921.[1]	Total shipments of those reporting— 1920 crop.[1]	Total shipments of those reporting— 1919 crop.	Average price per 100 lbs. paid growers. 1920 crop.	Average price per 100 lbs. paid growers. 1919 crop.
	No.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*		
Southern Michigan	41	133,758	98,180	245,000	338,000	583,100	539,780	$17.10	$45.00
Northern Illinois	17	35,990	129,818	77,820	117,150	194,970	453,470	18.70	43.30
Central Illinois	30	201,772	85,840	1,398,270	589,172	1,987,442	452,490	18.40	43.70
Southern Illinois	13	37,054	27,814	40,485	77,050	117,535	204,589	18.00	.....
Northern Indiana	52	933,629	512,450	1,448,192	858,960	2,307,152	1,126,974	19.10	45.50
Central Indiana	36	173,028	70,098	304,470	338,380	642,850	220,465	18.50	45.50
Southern Indiana	34	149,360	173,471	88,220	409,740	497,960	424,705	16.05	42.50
Northwestern Ohio	38	278,468	265,410	160,354	270,615	430,969	426,514	19.05	44.40
Minnesota	39	147,980	123,370	354,350	280,500	634,850	780,555	16.75	43.10
Northeastern Wisconsin	23	208,724	417,328	464,445	407,400	871,845	1,158,414	16.30	43.80
Southwestern Wisconsin	24	87,580	180,677	112,060	285,100	397,160	630,162	16.75	43.55
Southeastern Wisconsin	40	107,900	272,620	139,242	306,400	445,642	1,266,661	18.40	45.60
Nebraska	10	16,120	31,520	65,186	141,000	206,186	79,372	14.65	41.25
Kansas	15	87,225	39,980	48,950	77,300	126,250	46,610	15.65	40.50
Northwestern Iowa	6	4,800	.....	82,380	6,000	88,380	432,500	16.70	44.00
Northeastern Iowa	25	108,955	129,739	99,840	63,885	193,725	796,347	17.80	42.10
Southwestern Iowa	15	31,220	31,700	7,200	48,000	55,200	126,800	17.25	42.70
Southeastern Iowa	31	115,740	131,040	108,205	180,950	289,155	509,962	18.30	40.50
Missouri	37	297,491	142,916	181,680	544,000	725,680	340,510	15.85	39.25
Northern Utah	3	297,000	951,137	385,200	581,800	967,000	1,519,200	19.25	47.35
Washington	3	170,000	64,000	13,500	190,000	203,500	218,500	18.00	45.00
Western Oregon	13	191,235	190,140	184,050	372,500	556,550	404,811	22.35	47.50
Southern Idaho	12	239,000	230,400	578,850	285,000	863,850	921,410	13.95	45.60
Other States and districts	32	104,103	86,180	55,088	155,280	210,378	283,233	17.55	43.70
Total	589	4,161,140	4,385,828	6,643,037	6,954,292	13,597,329	13,364,234	.....	.....

Alsike Clover.

Western New York	4	9,600	19,000	1,500	175,500	177,000	220,976	$21.10	$39.20
Southern Michigan	23	42,828	25,690	37,500	66,900	104,400	224,200	20.90	44.90
Illinois	26	161,019	90,161	127,660	126,140	253,800	196,935	22.05	39.60
Indiana	41	137,466	57,534	122,187	116,610	238,797	149,627	21.75	41.70
Northwestern Ohio	38	158,116	383,950	134,224	200,496	334,720	971,626	22.30	40.80
Minnesota	14	59,500	16,820	44,000	55,700	99,700	50,960	19.25	39.25
Northeastern Wisconsin	14	323,169	335,295	1,285,229	409,000	1,694,229	1,116,640	18.95	40.25
Southeastern Wisconsin	25	70,332	38,225	264,761	399,500	664,261	990,494	20.20	41.20
Northern Utah	3	100,300	100,190	180,850	110,350	291,200	320,000	22.00	45.25
Western Oregon	11	208,258	83,684	137,060	279,500	416,560	231,000	23.50	40.45
Other States and districts	40	84,574	50,730	68,226	216,790	285,016	362,880	.....	.....
Total	239	1,355,162	1,201,280	2,403,197	2,156,486	4,559,683	4,835,338	.....	.....

Sweet Clover.

Central Illinois	2	3,200	500	2,250	1,500	3,750	3,750	$16.30	.....
Central Kentucky	3	142,456	29,641	6,100	48,500	54,600	45,000	15.00	.....
North Dakota	7	669,950	174,000	151,550	779,180	930,730	890,230	9.60	$23.00
South Dakota	4	4,623	11,000	.....	58,000	58,000	140,000	9.50	21.00
Southeastern Nebraska	4	23,000	23,500	5,288	66,000	71,288	361,500	12.50	25.00
Northeastern Kansas	8	25,150	16,700	4,200	27,600	31,800	95,875	12.00	24.00
Southeastern Kansas	11	54,000	23,300	42,800	69,600	112,400	140,600	8.16	24.00
Northern Utah	3	43,300	124,400	100,300	343,200	443,500	685,600	8.50	25.00
Central and southern Utah	3	146,000	520	45,000	348,000	393,000	560,000	10.00	22.50
Colorado	7	138,500	46,000	32,100	145,000	177,100	134,500	9.90	21.60
Montana	5	27,880	6,000	800	54,500	55,300	153,785	11.50	23.25
Other States and districts	22	24,998	24,400	22,300	109,550	131,850	393,100	11.35	21.70
Total	79	1,303,057	479,961	412,688	2,050,630	2,463,318	3,606,940	.....	.....

Timothy.

Northern Illinois	25	137,885	235,265	123,071	189,365	312,436	713,025	$6.55	$9.85
Central Illinois	21	106,685	104,735	233,045	106,525	339,570	198,100	6.30	10.50
Southern Illinois	6	246,600	201,800	123,105	218,000	341,105	323,500	6.75	10.15
Indiana	46	419,186	81,992	208,822	236,995	445,817	83,960	6.25	10.75
Northwestern Ohio	31	494,923	253,395	116,311	390,093	506,404	385,032	5.85	10.70
Northeastern Ohio	13	222,640	69,503	386,905	244,875	631,780	661,610	6.65	11.05
North Dakota	9	211,830	216,925	168,400	623,000	791,400	811,890	5.80	9.35
Northeastern South Dakota	8	126,000	184,425	269,085	265,000	534,085	593,280	5.05	9.55
Southeastern South Dakota	11	321,253	232,240	54,000	242,000	296,000	487,608	5.65	9.95
Northwestern Minnesota	11	35,560	68,000	141,500	28,400	169,900	204,240	5.10	9.56
East Central Minnesota	9	110,800	132,250	364,870	252,250	617,120	2,255,575	5.75	9.65
Southern Minnesota	65	1,518,186	2,088,982	1,247,850	2,629,640	3,877,490	6,636,559	5.50	9.70
Wisconsin	22	65,346	151,253	5,983	125,100	131,083	184,210	5.90	10.00
Nebraska	5	28,500	37,633	2,433	69,250	71,683	70,650	5.25	10.00
Kansas	11	26,915	9,125	92,450	33,200	125,650	164,883	5.50	9.60
Northwestern Iowa	21	158,070	243,420	48,424	206,000	254,424	582,482	5.90	9.76
Northeastern Iowa	68	1,249,911	802,302	2,038,570	1,835,663	3,874,233	6,879,703	5.40	10.10
Southwestern Iowa	38	1,132,590	946,700	6,078,500	1,804,750	7,883,250	6,547,681	5.50	10.65
Southeastern Iowa	38	441,398	535,475	4,520,842	908,430	5,429,292	5,317,605	6.05	10.60
Northwestern Missouri	17	78,900	1,005,100	432,828	240,625	673,453	432,925	5.50	10.60
Northeastern Missouri	22	661,585	467,614	3,464,917	524,500	3,989,417	4,274,841	5.75	10.55
Southwestern Missouri	5	105,835	130,000	24,370	124,000	148,370	366,500	4.55	10.35
Northern Utah	3	184,500	127,000	75,750	330,500	406,250	262,700	5.50	11.40
Western Oregon	3	21,288	2,900	51,576	56,250	107,826	145,000	.....	.....
Other States and districts	22	231,145	109,500	82,410	701,160	783,570	830,409	5.85	11.25
Total	530	8,337,621	8,437,534	20,356,017	12,385,591	32,741,608	39,514,268	.....	.....

[1] Estimated.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 169.)

duction, supplies are not thought to be large in view of normal trade requirements for the next few months. Much will depend on the demand for and production of corn sirup and starch. Offerings are made for shipment within 30 days and may be booked either at prevailing prices or at market price on date of shipment. Retail dealers report a good inquiry for this feed.

Hominy feed.—The offerings of hominy feed, especially yellow hominy feed which was quoted $1.50 per ton lower than white hominy, were good. The trade reports the demand as light with transit offerings increasing. Prices in the majority of the markets are steady with St. Louis quoting white hominy feed for prompt shipment at $23.

Better Demand for Alfalfa Meal.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal was in better demand, and due to higher hay quotations the price advanced to $27 Cincinnati for No. 1 meal. Chicago quotes No. 2 meal at $4.50 less than No. 1 meal. Production is light, but supplies in northeastern markets remain ample. In the Southeast very little interest is shown in this feed at present.

Beet pulp.—New York importers continue to quote Dutch dried pulp at $32 spot f. o. b. New York with billing, and offerings in southeastern markets are made on the basis of about $40 Savannah. Dealers in the Southeast are well supplied with stocks purchased around $50. Storage stocks and those in dealers' hands are large. California beet sugar mills quote $32 f. o. b. shipping point and report the demand and outlook as poor.

RETAIL PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS OF HIGH QUALITY, MAR. 1.

(Dollars per 100 lbs., except seed grains, which are per bu.)

Kind of seed.	N. and Mid. Atlantic Div.	East Central Division.	North Central Division.	West Central Division.	Southwestern Division.	North Pacific Division.
Clovers:						
Red clover	23.65	21.35	22.75	21.35	20.30	25.55
Alsike clover	27.20	25.65	26.65	28.70	26.60	31.45
White clover	59.30	61.10	58.10	67.30	63.75	67.05
Sweet clover	14.95	15.10	14.70	14.95	16.50	20.60
Alfalfa	24.20	22.35	26.20	20.85	20.65	23.95
Grasses:						
Timothy	9.90	8.45	8.25	9.20	11.80	12.10
Redtop	18.40	17.50	18.45	17.25	19.55	25.35
Kentucky blue-grass	32.35	32.00	32.05	34.25	33.00	37.20
Orchard grass	21.80	17.35	19.80	18.55	20.10	27.30
Millets:						
Golden millet	5.85	4.10	4.40	3.20	3.65	7.80
Common millet	5.65	3.50	4.30	2.90	3.15	6.65
Siberian millet	7.00	3.40	4.05	2.80	3.25	6.10
Hungarian millet	6.85	3.90	4.45	3.75	.....	7.15
Japanese millet	9.75	7.95	7.55	8.95	.....	9.00
Sorgos ("Cane"):						
Amber sorgo	4.30	3.60	4.10	2.70	2.15	6.50
Orange sorgo	4.00	3.50	.....	2.60	2.25	7.50
Sudan grass	11.00	7.05	6.75	6.55	5.80	11.85
Rape	11.85	11.40	10.40	11.65	12.00	12.65
Vetches:						
Hairy vetch	15.35	15.15	25.00	22.50	13.50	15.90
Common vetch	12.15	10.80	.....	9.10	8.50	9.70
Cowpeas	5.70	5.35	5.40	5.25	4.35	6.50
Soy beans	5.80	7.00	9.45	7.85	6.00	13.65
Seed potatoes	2.20	2.40	2.15	2.80	3.75	2.15
Seed grains:						
Seed corn	2.45	2.30	3.05	2.10	2.20	4.15
Seed wheat	3.25	2.55	2.20	1.85	1.85	2.00
Seed oats	.85	.65	.70	.60	.75	.90
Seed barley	1.70	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.20	1.50
Seed rye	2.90	2.35	1.95	1.90	1.05	1.90
Seed buckwheat	1.85	2.05	1.75	2.50	.....	2.95

Foreign Markets

POSSIBLE EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN APPLES 2,250,000 CASES.

Lack of Shipping Facilities, However, Expected to Materially Reduce this Amount.

About 2,250,000 cases of Australian apples will be available for export during the coming apple shipping season, according to estimates published by the Canadian department of trade and commerce. It is doubtful, however, states the report, whether shipping facilities can be obtained for the movement of anything like this quantity.

In shipping circles efforts are being made to transport the following quantities: From Tasmania, 750,000 cases; from Victoria, 350,000 cases; from South Australia, 150,000 cases; and from Western Australia, 200,000 cases. This makes a total of 1,450,000 cases, each case containing about 40 lbs. Many exporters, however, do not anticipate that more than 1,250,000 cases can be shipped overseas, owing to the lack of cold storage facilities on steamships now engaged in the Australian trade.

The season so far has been excellent, but much can happen in the condition of the fruit from the last week of February, when early varieties come on the market, until towards the end of April, when the late varieties are picked.

Jamaica Seeks Larger Markets for Orange Crop.

Jamaica could export 1,000,000 boxes of oranges annually if a market could be found, says the Agricultural Society of Jamaica. There is a movement at present to secure a preferential import duty on oranges into Canada for the purpose of enlarging the market. The annual consumption of oranges in Canada is estimated at about 2,000,000 boxes, so that if a tariff preference were secured Jamaica could supply half of the Canadian market.

There are at present under orange cultivation in Jamaica approximately 644 acres. The present crop is considered to be far less than the limit of production. The trees commence bearing there at the age of 3½ years. The island is said to have always possessed some advantage in the production of fruit from August to October, and it is at this season that the export of oranges is considered the most profitable.

During 1919 and 1920 it was found that oranges could be more profitably utilized for the production of orange oil, which until recently was bringing very high prices. The sale of oranges consequently was greatly depressed. Jamaica shipped 188,416 lbs. of orange oil during 1919, for the production of which an amount of oranges equal to 842,075 boxes was used.

The recent scarcity of sugar cane appears to be one of the main reasons for holding back so much of the 1920 maple-sugar production, although stocks reported held are only about 4% of the total output. The greater part of the supply is held in the States of New York and Vermont.

120,290,000 Bushels of Wheat Available for Export from Argentina.

The amount of wheat available for export from Argentina on Jan. 11, 1921, is shown in the following memoradum presented by the director of rural economy and statistics to the Argentine minister of agriculture:

	Bushels.
Stocks of wheat on hand Sept. 11, 1920, according to census taken on that date	22,757,000
Estimated consumption from Sept. 12 to Dec. 4, 1920	11,487,000
Available for export on Sept. 12, 1920	11,270,000
Exported from Sept. 12 up to Dec. 4, 1920	1,776,000
Stocks on hand Dec. 4, 1920	9,494,000
On Dec. 4, 1920, there was held:	
At railway stations	4,892,000
At ports, stored in mills, warehouses, elevators, bakeries, etc	4,602,000
Total	9,494,000
Consumption Dec. 4 to 31, 1920	3,598,000
Balance from the 1919–20 harvest	5,896,000
Harvest of 1920–21, according to first forecast	134,268,000
Total	140,164,000
Estimated requirements for seed and home consumption during 1921	60,812,000
Available for export	120,352,000
Exported from Dec. 5, 1920, to Jan. 10, 1921	62,000
Exportable surplus as of Jan. 11, 1921	120,290,000

STATE MARKETING AGENCIES.

Twenty-eight of the 48 States have created by legislative act or executive authority State marketing agencies. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Several of the remaining 20 States are now considering the establishment of marketing agencies. In most of the 28 States a division of markets or a bureau of markets has been established, although in a few instances marketing work is being conducted by the State commissioner of agriculture without the creation of a separate department, bureau, or division.

Two Foreign Market Circulars Ready.

Two new circulars based upon investigations by representatives of the U. S. Bureau of Markets in Australasia and the Orient have been printed and are now available for free distribution. "Australia and New Zealand as Markets for American Fruits" (Department Circular 145) and "Markets for American Fruits in China" (Department Circular 146) are the titles of the circulars. Requests for them should be addressed to the U. S. Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

Index to Volume 2 Now Ready.

The index to Vol. 2 of The Market Reporter, covering the issues from July to December, 1920, inclusive, has been printed and will be distributed free of charge to anyone requesting it. Requests should be directed to The Market Reporter, U. S. Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

WOOLGROWERS IN NEW ZEALAND PLAN TO HOLD CLIP.

Get Support of Banks and Government—Will Wait Until British Surplus is Sold.

The woolgrowers of New Zealand are expecting to carry at least three-fourths of the 1920–21 clip until the surplus held by the British Imperial Government can be disposed of at a reasonable price, according to the American consul at Auckland. To assist in this the New Zealand Government proposes to support the banks, and it is expected that the banks will finance the woolgrowers at as low an interest rate as possible.

It is estimated that the receipts for the present season's wool clip will be $35,000,000 less than the receipts in either the 1918–19 or 1919–20 seasons.

South African Citrus Fruit Growers to Organize Cooperative Association.

Plans are being made to combine the citrus fruit growers of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa into a large cooperative association organized on the lines of the California Fruit Growers Association, according to the American consul at Lourenço Marques. An extensive citrus plantation has been started at Magude, near Lourenço Marques, under the supervision of an expert from California.

It is the aim of this organization to export fruit to Europe and even to invade the American market during the winter season, as the summer months there correspond to the winter months of the Northern Hemisphere. In order to insure shipping facilities the organization expects to acquire its own fleet of vessels especially fitted for the transportation of fresh fruit.

At a recent meeting of citrus fruit growers of the Transvaal it was recommended that arrangements be made for shipping fruit through Lourenço Marques instead of through Cape Town. The latter course means a rail journey of several days' duration as compared with one of a few hours to Lourenço Marques. The fruit growers are not satisfied with the services of the South African Railways nor with the facilities for cold storage at Cape Town. The new cold storage plant opened at Lourenço Marques (see The Market Reporter for Jan. 22, p. 54) surpasses any other available in South and East Africa.

Egyptian Cotton Interests Organized.

A syndicate of large cotton cultivators, representing considerable capital and credit, has been formed in Egypt. It is intended to procure means to allow cultivators to hold 2,000,000 cantars, approximately 400,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, until the next crop if necessary, and eventually to make gradual purchases for account of the syndicate in order to push prices and to maintain them at a minimum of $40 per cantar (99.04 lbs.) for Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.

Australian Wool Sold in Antwerp.

About 12,000 bales of Australian wool will be offered at the Antwerp auction on Mar. 11. At the sales held on Feb. 4 buyers showed considerable activity, 4,500 bales of Australian wool being sold out of 5,000 bales offered.

WORLD'S CHEESE TRADE.

(Concluded from front page.)

surplus of the Netherlands was in 1919 less than one-fifth of what it had been in 1913.

All exporting countries outside of Europe in 1913 furnished 217,000,000 lbs. in excess of their imports. The total importation for consumption by countries outside of Europe amounted in the same year to 82,000,000 lbs. In 1919 the importation for consumption by these countries had fallen to less than 1,000,000 lbs. while the excess of exports had increased to 245,000,000 lbs. Argentina shifted from an excess of imports amounting to 11,000,000 lbs. to an excess of exports of approximately 20,000,000 lbs. New Zealand, by nearly doubling its 1913 exports, displaced Canada as the greatest cheese exporting country. Cheese production in Canada has decreased while the production of condensed milk and ice cream and the use of whole milk and cream in the home have increased.

Prior to the war the United States ranked third among the cheese importing countries. In 1913 this country imported for consumption approximately 53,000,000 lbs., while the United Kingdom imported 249,000,000 and Germany 56,000,000 lbs. During 1919 the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by 2,827,000 lbs. Although this amount is not so much as 1% of the total exportable surplus of the 21 countries under consideration, it nevertheless is significant as an excess of exports in comparison with the excess of imports in 1913. Some importation of cheese must, of course, be regarded as the normal situation in the United States as in other countries. There is always more or less of a demand for "foreign" varieties resulting in simple exchange between countries.

U. S. Production During 1920 Decreases.

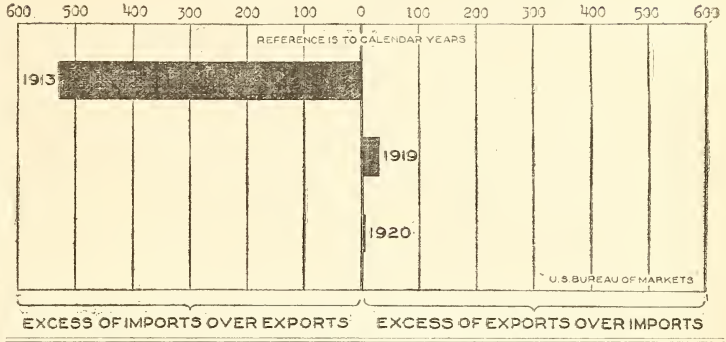
Although complete statistics for 1920 are not available for comparison, important developments are indicated by the trade of the United States and the United Kingdom during that year. The imports and exports of the United States practically balanced in 1920, the imports amounting to 15,993,725 lbs. and the exports to 16,291,319 lbs. This difference measures a favorable balance of trade in cheese to the amount of 297,594 lbs. for that year. The shift from a large excess of imports to a continued excess of exports is shown in the accompanying graph.

Lessened domestic consumption and prevailing conditions of foreign demand and supply, explain the existing trade situation of this country. Production in the United States during the year 1920 has not increased. Both the production and consumption of cheese fell off in the United States during 1920. The quantity of American cheddar cheese produced in the United States in the first nine months of 1920 was 198,000,000 lbs. compared with 247,000,000 lbs. for the first nine months of 1919, showing a decrease of 49,000,000 lbs. Cheese receipts in the principal markets showed some increase during the last three months, traceable to diversion of milk from condenseries into cheese production. There were in storage Jan. 1, 1921, practically 13,000,000 lbs. of cheddar cheese compared with 21,000,000 lbs. on Jan. 1, 1920. The production of American cheddar cheese represents only about 75% of the total cheese production of the United States and this kind is therefore not an exact index. Still a marked decrease amounting possibly to 40,000,000 lbs. is evident in the consumption as well as the production of cheese in this country during 1920.

UNITED STATES BALANCE OF TRADE IN CHEESE.

In Terms of Milk Equivalent.

(Figures are for millions of pounds; i. e., 000,000 omitted.)



The average price of cheese on the New York market for 1919 was 3.64¢ above the index number measuring the level of prices of 22 articles of food, whereas for the year 1920 the average price of cheese was 3.21¢ below this index. This lower price appears to bear a closer relation to the decreased production of 1920 than to the decreased consumption of that year. It is generally known that the food value of cheese is not appreciated in the United States sufficiently to be reflected in a high per capita consumption.

The great cheese producing countries of Europe were at the end of 1920 recovering but slowly from the effects of the war and shortage of feed. Italy exported to the United States during the year less than 1,000,000 lbs.

Europe, however, with its dense population and relative scarcity of meat needed and continued to buy cheese, whereas butter was subject to Government control and to the substitution of the cheaper margarines. The United Kingdom is the greatest consumer of imported cheese as well as of imported butter. In 1913 that country imported for consumption 51% of the exportable cheese surplus of all the countries of the world. Comparing the butter surplus in the 21 countries under consideration with the cheese shortage, it is to be noted that in 1919 the imports of butter for consumption by the United Kingdom had decreased by 60% and in 1920 by 57% as compared with the 1913 imports. The importation of cheese, on the other hand, had decreased by only 4.8% in 1919 and shows an increase of 24% in 1920, as compared with 1913. Table 2, showing by countries the imports of cheese into the United Kingdom for 1913, 1919, and 1920, indicates that demand is being materially strengthened.

Table 1.—International Trade in Cheese, 1913 and 1919.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Countries.[1]	1913		1919	
	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.	Excess of imports over exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	248,976	.....	236,976	.....
United States	52,935	.....	.....	2,838
Belgium	35,607	.....	16,376	.....
France	20,680	.....	7,896	.....
Argentina	11,106	.....	.....	19,561
Egypt	6,330	.....	115	.....
British South Africa	5,690	.....	.....	1,559
Spain	5,689	.....	1,122	.....
Brazil	4,192	.....	205	.....
British India	1,297	.....	304	.....
Sweden	1,208	.....	3,558	.....
Denmark	814	.....	564	.....
Panama	393	.....	55	.....
Dominican Republic	32	.....	288	.....
Canada	.....	147,353	.....	107,380
Netherlands	.....	144,673	.....	27,372
Switzerland	.....	70,976	.....	363
New Zealand	.....	68,499	.....	110,957
Italy	.....	59,966	9,330	.....
Finland	.....	2,179	.....	39
Australia	.....	1,238	.....	2,289
Total	394,949	494,884	276,789	272,358

[1] The countries included represented, in 1913, 81% of the total import trade and 98% of the total export trade. Figures for the countries not shown are not available for 1919. For 1913 the total excess of imports for these countries was 92,139,742 lbs. and the total excess of exports was 9,636,432 lbs. Germany, in 1913, had an excess of imports amounting to 56,299,937 lbs., Austria-Hungary an excess of imports amounting to 12,104,095 lbs., French Africa an excess of imports amounting to 8,847,660 lbs., and Cuba an excess of imports amounting to 3,123,491 lbs. Bulgaria and Russia had an excess of exports amounting to 3,994,198 lbs. and 3,833,482 lbs., respectively.

Table 2.—Imports of Cheese Into the United Kingdom.

Imported from—	1913	1919	1920
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Netherlands	32,642,240	8,872,304	12,565,952
Italy	11,400,928	20,160	106,512
United States	2,514,288	1,810,928	8,200,192
Australia	888,496	12,626,432	7,998,480
New Zealand	61,284,384	138,829,936	141,191,904
Canada	144,902,016	72,487,744	126,532,896
Other countries	3,649,728	2,596,496	12,103,280
Total	257,302,080	237,244,000	308,699,216

England Buying New Zealand Cheese.

Consignments of New Zealand cheese manufactured this season are being shipped from Auckland to England in considerable quantities. Although there was a slight weakening of the British market for the New Zealand product early in February, the difference in price was not sufficient to cause uneasiness to New Zealand producers. The decline was due to the heavy British make which was then being marketed.

The bulk of New Zealand cheese is available for sale in Great Britain during March and April, by which time the largest portion of the British make has been disposed of, leaving a fairly free market. The New Zealand Cooperative Dairy Company has recommended that the cheese factories continue their production in spite of the apprehension caused by the decrease in cheese prices which existed last month.

Cotton

SPOT SALES SMALLER AS PRICES CONTINUE STEADY SLUMP.

Average Middling Price Sinks to 11.06 Cents on March 5—A New Low Mark.

During the week ending Mar. 5 prices for both spot cotton and future contracts continued the steady decline which has characterized the price movement almost continuously since the beginning of the present cotton season. The average price of middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 11.06¢ per lb. on Mar. 5, a new low mark for the season. This price is about ¾¢ per lb. less than the average price for the close of the previous week, that price being 11.85¢. Saturday's price was 27.45¢ lower than the highest average of 38.51¢ for the season reached on Aug. 2, 1920. The average price for the corresponding day in 1920 was 40.28¢.

March Futures Sell Lower.

During the week March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 40 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 35 points. March future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 7.21 d. per lb. on Mar. 4, compared with 7.33 d. the previous week and 26.68 d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales decreased during the week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 38,254 bales compared with 41,960 bales the previous week and 48,643 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

It is reported that the demand generally for cotton goods continues weak but that the demand during the last week for some kinds of finished fabrics was good.

Closing Future Prices for Mar. 5 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
March	11.10	39.09	23.48	10.82	39.27	25.54
May	11.60	35.82	22.75	11.27	36.38	23.24
July	12.05	32.97	21.80	11.60	33.34	21.85
October	12.56	30.15	20.60	12.12	30.08	19.60

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Mar 4.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	4,474,325	5,467,746
Port stocks	1,413,031	1,426,894
Interior receipts	5,349,225	5,706,317
Interior stocks	1,716,020	1,266,918
Into sight	7,872,336	9,196,160
Northern spinners' takings	1,189,558	2,089,620
Southern spinners' takings	2,157,174	2,958,680
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,670,831	4,780,741

Exports for the week ending Mar. 4, amounted to 113,988 bales compared with 34,743 bales the previous week and 128,812 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to Mar. 4, amounted to 3,417,609 bales compared with 4,481,478 bales in 1919–20.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 4.

	Bales.	
	1920–21	1919–20
Great Britain	1,179,726	2,369,940
France	414,536	443,463
Germany	685,151	229,524
Italy	353,088	319,610
Japan and China	213,827	478,267
Other countries	571,281	640,674
Total	3,417,609	4,481,478

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Mar. 5, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Mar. 5, in each of these markets as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	[1]*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	275	325	300	300	400	275	475	300	325
Strict Good Middling	250	250	225	300	250	250	300	225	375	275	270
Good Middling	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	150	275	200	200
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	150	100	103
Middling	**11.25**	**10.50**	**11.00**	**10.25**	**12.00**	**11.50**	**10.35**	**10.75**	**12.00**	**11.00**	**11.06**
	[1] *Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	150	175	125	175	100	175	150	125	150	150	148
Low Middling	350	325	250	350	250	350	300	250	350	300	308
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	475	425	350	450	500	525	400	350	475	400	435
Good Ordinary [2]	600	500	450	550	650	625	500	450	600	500	543
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	50	100	75	100	75	50	200	100	25	88
Strict Middling	175	150	200	175	150	175	150	275	200	125	178
Middling [2]	350	250	350	275	300	350	250	350	300	300	308
Strict Low Middling [2]	475	350	500	475	400	450	400	475	500	450	448
Low Middling [2]	600	450	700	675	550	650	575	600	650	525	598
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	300	225	300	250	250	300	200	300	250	225	260
Strict Middling [2]	400	325	400	350	350	400	300	375	350	325	358
Middling [2]	500	500	550	500	450	550	400	450	450	425	478
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	350	300	375	300	250	350	300	400	350	300	328
Strict Middling [2]	450	400	475	400	350	450	375	475	450	400	423
Middling [2]	550	500	600	550	450	550	500	550	550	500	530
Sales for week, bales	808	2,019	462	356	4,400	1,516	9,110	14,254	3,040	2,259	[3]38,254

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Stocks of American Cotton Mar. 4.

	1921	1920	1919	1918
Liverpool	645,000	877,000	301,000	298,000
Manchester	84,000	145,000	53,000	25,000
Continent	470,000	507,000	274,000	142,000

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on Mar. 4, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	68	29
Good Middling	1,982	150
Strict Middling	12,893	3,357
Middling	41,004	7,210
Strict Low Middling	34,502	7,944
Low Middling	7,337	1,987
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,190	1,167
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,300	1,261
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	3
Total	103,308	23,110

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Mar. 4, at the port of New York were 124,031 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 51,347 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 419,083 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 399,048 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A poor demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 1/32 ins	12¾
Strict Middling, 1 3/32 ins	17
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1⅛ ins	12–35
Middling to Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/32 ins	15
Strict Middling, 1 3/32 ins	13¾
Memphis:	
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1¼ to 1 5/16 ins	24
Strict Middling, 1¼ ins	22
Middling, gray, 1¼ ins	11
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins	13
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	11¾

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 11¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 12¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
	Points.	*Points.*
1 3/32 ins	100	Even.
1¼ ins	300	200
1 5/16 ins	600	400
1½ ins	800	800

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria, Egypt, on Mar. 4.

	Bales.		Bales.
1921	251,000	1919	396,000
1920	157,000	1918	360,000

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 35¾¢ per lb. for Fully Good and 26¾¢ for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 26¼¢ per lb., of No. 3 grade 25⅞¢ per lb. f. o. b. New England mill points.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Feb. 26.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C	$21.60	$20.60
Clinton, N. C	.....	23.00
Greenville, S. C	24.00	20.00
Laurens, S. C	23.00	20.00
Newberry, S. C	22.00	20.00
Orangeburg, S. C	23.00	18.00
Rock Hill, S. C	27.00	.....
St. Matthews, S. C	22.00	19.00
Enterprise, Ala	25.00	20.00
Tuscumbia, Ala	22.00	18.00
Earle, Ark	20.00	.....
Newport, Ark	20.00	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark	20.00	.....
Searcy, Ark	19.00	.....
Greenville, Miss	22.00	.....
Greenwood, Miss	22.00	.....
Holly Springs, Miss	19.00	.....
West Point, Miss	19.00	.....
Brownsville, Tenn	20.00	.....
Dyersburg, Tenn	20.00	.....
New Orleans, La	22.00	.....
Brownwood, Tex	.....	16.00
Floydada, Tex	.....	14.00
Belton, Tex	.....	18.00
McAlester, Okla	.....	14.00

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